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Historical Sketch of the Rise, Progress, and present State of Commerce in general.

THE HANSEATIC LEAGUE.

THE fall of the Roman Empire involved in its destruction the ruin of all the people who had submitted to its sway. The inundation of the Barbarians, which proved so fatal to the sciences and polite arts, operated with equal detriment to trade: and, as the learned beheld their libraries and the finest monuments of art and of literature remedilessly sacrificed to the flames by a people, equally ignorant and fierce, so neither had the merchants more ability to rescue from their fury their numerous fleets, (which covered the seas), or their vast magazines and warehouses, which were constantly full of the most useful as well as valuable articles of commerce. Hence it necessarily followed that, while these sanguinary hordes were contending with the Roman arms, or were disputing among themselves for the possession of the countries they had usurped, all their commerce consisted only in the spoils of the vanquished: nor had they any other trade but

the dividing of the immense treasures which they had found amassed in all the towns of the empire they had sacked, and especially in Rome, the metropolis of the then known world; which repeatedly became a prey to their fury and to their avarice.

But the intercourse, which insensibly was promoted between the victors and the vanquished, contributed by imperceptible gradations to soften the ferocious manners of the former; and after the establishment of the powerful monarchies that arose on the ruins of the Roman empire, the conquerors soon learned from the people, whom they had subjugated and with whom they associated, the necessity of commerce, and the means of carrying it on with success. Some of the most sanguinary of these Barbarians, shortly afterwards, became so expert in trade, that they were enabled to impart its principles to others: and to the Lombards are we indebted for the invention and usage of the Banking System, Exchanges, the principles of Book-Keeping with double entries, and various other practices, which facilitate and secure commercial intercourse.

From the imperfect information which the scanty annals of the middle ages will afford, it appears that trade began to recover from the shock occasioned by the subversion of the Roman empire, first in the southern parts of Europe, and very shortly afterwards (if not contemporaneously) in the northern coasts of that quarter of the globe. A Society of Merchants was there formed, which not only brought commerce to all the perfection it was capable of acquiring, previously to the discovery of America and the East and West Indies; but which also began to give it those laws which have continued in force under the name of *Uses* and *Maritime Customs*, and to form a kind of code, the first, indeed, of those which have been made for the regulation of trade.

This society was the celebrated association of the Hanse-towns, better known in history under the name of

The Hanseatic League.

These towns were originally a confederacy, united in alliance for the mutual support and encouragement of their commerce:

at no period, does the history of the world present a more extraordinary example of the effects, which industry and a strict union of interests can produce, than this singular confederacy; which was first set on foot by the city of Bremen and several sea-port towns in Livonia, about the year 1169, although some historians* post-date it to 1200, and 1241. In the first mentioned year, the destruction of the two commercial cities of Julian and Winnet by the Danes, and other pirates of the north, dispersed their merchants into the cities of Lubeck, Rostock, &c. which had recently been erected on and near the Baltic Sea, and thus occasioned the Mercantile Association, whose principles and trade, the subsequent pages are to disclose. These cities were anxious to protect themselves against a similar calamity: the first that entered into this association were Lubeck, Wismar, Rostock, Straelsund or Stralsund, Grypeswald, Anclam, Stettin, Colberg, Stolpe, Dantzic, Elbing, and Konigsberg. The advantages which they derived from the confederacy attracted other trading towns to it: and at one time eighty towns or cities were enumerated among the association. They were divided into four classes:

I. The Vandallic, which comprised the towns on the Baltic between Hamburgh and Pomerania. Over this division presided Lubeck; whose power and opulence rendered her the head of the union: to this city were committed the common stock and records of the confederacy, and here the general assemblies of the association were held,

II. The Rhenaan, over which Cologne presided, included the towns situated on the banks of the Rhine in the then territories of Cleves, Overyssel, Guelderland, Mark, and Westphalia,

III. The Saxon, contained the towns in Saxony, of which Brunswick was the head.

IV. The Prussian comprehended the towns of Prussia and Livonia, which were under the direction of Dantzic.

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* De Thou, and Lambecius. See Anderson's History of Commerce, under the year 1169. Oldy's European Commerce, 4to 1805. Mr. Butler's Revolutions of the Germanic Empire, 8vo. 1807, Mallet, de la Ligue Hanseatique, 8vo. 1805.

There was, however, another general division of the Union towns into Easterlings, (which included the towns on the coast of the Baltic), and Westerlings; which (as the name imports) comprised those situated towards the Rhine, of which Cologne was the principal, as Lubeck was the head of the eastern Hanse-towns. Of many of the places, which entered into this confederacy, not a single vestige now remains: and as such of the towns, as still retain any degree of their commercial prosperity, will be noticed in future numbers, under the respective countries with which we at present have, or lately had, any commercial intercourse, a few particulars respecting the regulations and principles of the *Hanseatic League* shall now be presented to our Readers.

It was a standing rule of the Hanseatic confederacy, that no city should be admitted into it, which was not situated either on the sea, or on some neighbouring river that was commodious for maritime commerce, and which did not keep the keys of its own gates. Another permanent regulation was, that each member of the association should have the civil jurisdiction in its own hands, although in other respects such city was allowed to acknowledge a superior lord.

At a period like this (the thirteenth century), when war and military exploits constituted the principal glory and employment of sovereigns, princes, and feudal chieftains, the policy of these trading republics was necessarily productive of benefit: and the prudence, with which their commercial concerns were conducted, was equally conspicuous in their choice off the person whom they selected for their protector. As it was expedient to chuse one who was a member of the German empire, they elected the Grand Master and German Knights of the Cross, (better known in after ages by the appellation of the Teutonic Order), who were established in Prussia, and had recently conquered the province of Livonia. By this means the Hanse-towns became possessed of all the commerce of the Baltic, from Denmark to the bottom of the Gulph of Finland, together with the trade of the rivers, which discharge themselves into that sea from the interior of a

fine country, yielding a great variety of articles that were of cosiderable value and important in the commerce of the world. The Hanseatic Confederacy* convened an extraordinary general assembly every ten years, at which the Union was solemnly renewed; new members were admitted; and old members were excluded, if proper reasons were assigned. This league was solemnly renewed in the year 1284, and was afterwards repeatedly confirmed in succeeding ages.

In proportion as the reputation, opulence, and forces of the confederacy increased, there were few trading towns of note in Europe that were not associated with it; rather, it should seem, as factories and warehouses, than as members of the corporation personally represented at the general assemblies.

Thus, France furnished to the confederation, Rouen, St. Maloe, Bourdeaux, Bayonne, and Marseilles—Spain, Cadiz, Barcelona, and Seville—Portugal, Lisbon—Italy and Sicily, Messina, Leghorn, and Naples—Russia, Novogorod—Norway, Bergen—The Low Countries or Netherlands, Antwerp, Dort, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Ostend, Dunkirk, and especially Bruges, which was one of the wealthiest cities in Europe, and in 1310 contained not less than sixty-eight companies of traders and artificers; while its citizens rivalled many of the European monarchs in their sumptuous mode of living. Some idea of their splendor may be formed, from the following anecdote recorded by Dr. Robinson; † who relates that, in the year 1301, Joanna of Navarre, the wife of Philip the fair, King of France, having been some days in Bruges, was so much struck with its grandeur and wealth, and particularly with the splendid appearance of the citizens' wives, that she was moved by female envy to exclaim with indignation, "I thought that I had been the only queen here, but I find that there are many hundreds more."

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* Oddy's European Commerce, p. 12. Anderson's History of Commerce, vol. I. p. 87, folio ed.

† Historical Disquisition concerning India, p. 259.

In consequence of a dispute with the emperor Maximilian, Bruges was deprived of a considerable part of its trade, and from that time the city of Antwerp took the lead in commerce; but taxes and imprudent regulations insensibly undermined the general trade of the Netherlands, and carried part of it to England, and the remainder into Holland. Few persons have seen, without surprise, the long and splendid line of towns between Ostend and Liege. When we consider, that they have survived their commerce for more than two hundred years, we may form some notion of the general populousness and magnificence of the territory and its inhabitants in the day of their prosperity.

Lastly *England* furnished London to this celebrated Association whose warehouses and factory were at the very spacious building then called and now in existence by the name of the *Steel-Yard*. Here they carried on a most extensive and lucrative trade* in every article of necessaries and of luxury then known; being favoured by numerous privileges which had been conceded at various times by different English Sovereigns, and which they retained till the time of Edward VI. when the British Merchants most severely felt the inconveniences of such exclusive privileges. The Merchants supported their own claims, by accusing the Hanseatics of monopoly, of defrauding the customs, of extending the privileges granted to them, far beyond the original intention, which only went to give to certain towns privileges relative to articles of their own produce; whereas they had become general merchants, and had extended the same advantages to

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* The articles imported by the Easterlings into England were corn, cordage, linen, cloth, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, masts, pipe staves, steel, iron, wax, wainscot; but. as corn, of which they imported great quantities, sometimes arrived when the prices were very low, the proprietors of land and farmers complained, and an act was in consequence passed, in the reign of Edward IV. (in 1463), by which corn imported was forfeited, when the price of wheat was under 6s. 8d. the quarter, rye, 4s. and barley 3s. This act was not repealed till the time of James I. near two hundred and fifty years after.

places never intended. England, which had long been rising in the woollen manufacture, as a rival to Flanders, possessed none of the advantages of foreign trade; for, of the cloths manufactured, not one-twentieth were exported by English merchants, but the whole nearly by those of the Hanseatic towns.

When, with the advice of the Privy Council, Edward VI. deprived the Hanseatics of their privileges, the case was instantly reversed, and the export trade fell nearly all into the hands of English merchants.

The privileges of the Hanseatic body, at the Steel-yard, were again restored by Queen Mary, who was married to Philip, the son of the Emperor; but this was of short duration, and a conclusion to their successful convention with England was put in the following reign of Elizabeth; when the Hanse Towns, in conjunction with the Emperor of Germany, mistaking their own power, and the vigour and wisdom of the English queen, banished all the English merchant-adventurers, with a view to compel her to renew the privileges in England that had first been revoked during the short reign of her brother Edward, and renewed by Mary, but again suspended.

The effect produced was directly opposite from that intended, and, instead of renewing the privileges, that spirited queen ordered the Steel-yard-house to be shut up on the same day that the English merchants were ordered to quit Germany; thereby putting an entire stop to this commerce, which, by means of their great capital and superior knowledge, was still considerable, though not protected by any peculiar privilege, as they had only traded for some time on the footing of her Majesty's subjects.

This unfortunate retaliation occasioned an assembly of some of the principal members of the League at Lubeck, in 1591, when they remonstrated in a style of indignation, reproach, and menace; to which Queen Elizabeth answered, that she was willing to attribute their want of respect to their secretary, but that she set no sort of value on their hostile intentions.

There is no doubt that the assistance which those towns had

attempted to give in fitting out the great Armada* for the invasion of this country, had not a little contributed to this inflexible severity; but it was an effect arising from the progress of things which must very soon have been produced.

Originally, it may be recollected, the only objects of the confederacy were,—to secure their commerce against the pirates and plunderers of Denmark and Norway; who from the ninth to the twelfth century had desolated Europe, and held the absolute dominion of the seas;—and also by peaceable and friendly communications to extend their trade. By their prudent management, in the course of time we have seen them arise to such a degree of power as to engage in treaties, and to insist in high language on having their own terms granted by the sovereigns with whom they entered into negociations. The most flourishing period of the Hanseatic League was, at the end of the fourteenth, and the beginning of the fifteenth century. It then presumed to declare and to carry on offensive and defensive wars with the sovereigns of Europe, over whose fleets and land-forces they frequently obtained signal victories, which for a short time procured the advantages thereby sought to be obtained.

For instance, in 1348,† the League engaged in a naval war with Waldemar III. King of Denmark; which was occasioned by that monarch demanding toll for vessels passing the Sound. The circumstances of the contest are not well known; but that it terminated in favour of the League is clear, from this circumstance, that the king was glad, in order to obtain peace, to grant them the province of Schonen, for thirteen years, by way of indemnity. This is the first account existing of any toll demanded in passing the Sound, which has since been the cause of much vexation to the commercial world. Soon after, another war broke out between those same merchants and the King of Denmark, which ended much more gloriously for the

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* Sixty ships laden with stores for Spain, belonging to the Hanse Towns, were taken or destroyed by the English.

† Anderson, vol. 1. p. 178.

former.—In 1395, the Hanseatic League triumphed* over Queen Margaret of Denmark, a woman of great abilities and enterprize, and who had united, under her single authority, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. They compelled her to deliver up King Albert and his son, who were her prisoners, and also to give them Stockholm. The cities of Lubec, Hamburg, Dantzick, and five others of the Hanseatic league, bound themselves in the sum of 60,000 marks, that King Albert should, within three years, resign the whole kingdom of Sweden.

But the most celebrated expedition of the Hanse Towns was undertaken in the year 1428; when the *Vandallic Division* (comprising the towns on the coasts of the Baltic,) fitted out a fleet at the port of Wismar, consisting of 260 ships, carrying 12,000 men, exclusive of the sailors, which were designed to destroy Copenhagen a second time, (they had succeeded in taking that city in 1362); but, notwithstanding their numbers and their force, this design was frustrated.

It was, unquestionably, at this time that the Hanseatic League attained the summit of their power: Nor, perhaps do the annals of history at any period of the world present a more striking instance of the great objects which may be achieved by a strict union of interests. But from this time, the decline of the union must be dated. Their fall, Mr. Oddy justly remarks, began in their becoming warlike instead of commercial, and preferring political importance to wealth obtained by their original modes. The rise of Holland accelerated their decline; and the general attention which other nations began to pay to manufactures and commerce, by distributing them more equally amongst people, in different parts of Europe, destroyed that superiority which the northern nations had so long enjoyed.

In addition to this circumstance, the discovery of the passage to India, by the Cape of Good Hope, and of America, with the facility which the discovery of the magnetic needle had given to the navigation of the ocean, produced a great change, and it

* Anderson, v. 1 p. 220.

was of an unfavourable nature for these towns. In the first place, the Italian cities, which had till then possessed exclusively the commerce with Asia, lost that lucrative trade, the whole of which fell into the hands of the Portuguese; who, nevertheless, still found it necessary to have their depôts, for the north of Europe, in the same cities as the Venetians and Genoese had formerly done; but this was not of any long duration; for the Dutch, soon getting a footing in India, drew that commerce to themselves; and they had no occasion for depôts, at Bruges, Antwerp, or any other places in the north.

The persecutions of the Spaniards drove many of the most industrious of the inhabitants of the Netherlands into England and other countries. Thus the manufactures declined; and the Dutch, discovering a better method of curing herrings than had before been known, drew that trade, as well as that of India, to themselves.

The number and variety of the military undertakings in which the Hanse Towns embarked, contributed more powerfully perhaps than any of the causes above specified to accelerate their ruin. A general jealousy was raised; and the Kings of France, Spain, and Denmark, and several states of Italy, forbad their towns to continue members of the confederacy. Upon this, the Teutonic Hanse Towns restricted the confederacy to Germany, and distributed its towns under four metropolitan towns,—Lubec, Cologne, Brunswick, and Dantzick. Brunswick and Cologne afterwards separated from them; several towns followed their example, so that about the middle of the seventeenth century, the confederacy was almost wholly confined to the towns of Hamburgh, Lubec, and Bremen. They retained the appellation of Hanseatic towns, and claimed their former privileges. Under the appellation of Hanse Towns they were recognised at the peace of Utrecht in 1715, and at the Definitive Treaty of Indemnity in 1805;—almost the last moment of their political existence.* H.

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* Revolutions of the Germanic Empire.

ACCOUNTS OF CHARTERED COMPANIES.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

(*Continued from page 29.*)

IN 1764, the company agreed* to advance 1,000,000l. towards the supplies, on Exchequer Bills, to be repaid in 1766; and to pay into the exchequer 110,000l. without any re-payment of the principal or allowance of interest for the same; in consideration of which, the term of their charter was extended to 1st August 1786; and, upon this agreement being established, the dividend on the Company's stock was raised at Michaelmas from 4½ to 5 per cent. At Michaelmas, 1767, it was raised to 5¼ per cent.

From a very early period after the establishment of the Bank, it had been the practice of the Company to assist Government with money in anticipation of the Land and Malt Taxes, and by making temporary advances on Exchequer Bills and other securities. In the year 1781, the sums thus lent to Government amounted to upwards of eight millions, in addition to the permanent debt of 11,686,800l. contracted at the periods beforementioned, viz.

On the original fund	£3,200,000
For cancelling Exchequer Bills	500,000
Purchased of the South Sea Company	4 000,000
Lent to Government in 1728	1,750,000
Do. 1729	1,250,000
For cancelling Exchequer Bills, 1746	986,800
	£11,686,800

* Fairman on the Funds, p. 43.

An agreement was now entered into for the renewal of their charter, the term of which was extended to August 1812, on the Company engaging to advance 2,000,000l. on Exchequer Bills, at 3 per cent. interest, to be paid off within three years out of the Sinking Fund. In order to enable them to make this advance, a call of 8 per cent. on their capital was thought necessary, by which their former capital stock of 10,780,000l. was increased to 11,642,400l. the sum on which they now divide. The dividend was also increased one half per cent., so that it now became 6 per cent.*

In consequence of this agreement, the total of their advances to Government on the Land and Malt Taxes, Exchequer Bills, and Treasury Bills, was increased on 25th Feburary 1782, to 9,991,678l., but in 1786 it had been reduced to 6,634,872l. The amount from that period to the commencement of the late war, was as follows:

On the 25th February,	1787	£7,144,896
	1788	7,347,699
	1789	7,948,435
	1790	7,908,968
	1791	9,603,978
	1792	9,839,338
	1793	9,066,698

The notes of the Bank of England are the representative of money in all the commercial transactions of the metropolis and its vicinity: and from the vast magnitude of the payments in which they are employed, the total amount in circulation was generally understood to be more extensive than it has since proved to have been.

The amount in circulation was, on the 25th February, 1787, 8,688,570l.; which, in 1790 had further increased to 10,217,360l. and in 1793 to 11,451,180l. Ample as the temporary annual

* In 1788 it was raised to 7 per cent.

advances made by the Bank were, to the period above stated, they shortly afterwards increased to an unprecedented extent. In the mean time, the price of gold became greatly advanced, in consequence of the great amount of coin and bullion which were exported to Germany (in loans to the Emperor), and to Ireland: hence the quantity of bullion in the hands of the Bank was so greatly reduced, that the Company found it utterly impracticable to maintain the same amount of notes in circulation.

At various times had the Directors made representations to Government of the growing amount of the public debt to the Bank, and had respectfully urged their apprehensions respecting the consequences of the vast drainage of coin and bullion for the various loans, payment of Exchequer bills, &c. Early in 1797, the demands upon the Bank were greatly augmented by the alarm of invasion on various parts of the coast; "so much so (says Mr. Fairman) that they found it necessary to represent their situation to the Minister. The Privy Council met on the 26th upon the subject, and the necessity that some immediate step should be taken being obvious, an order was issued that the Bank should forbear issuing any cash in payment, till the sense of Parliament could be taken on the subject. The Directors caused copies of the order to be printed and distributed on the morning of the 27th, and immediately complied with the requisition. On the 28th, the House of Commons appointed a Secret Committee of fifteen members to inquire into the outstanding demands on the Bank, and their funds for discharging the same; a bill was also brought in to enable them to issue notes under five pounds. An act was also passed, suspending payments in cash for bank notes for a limited period; which suspension was at first renewed annually, but by subsequent acts it is to continue until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace. Notes of £1 and £2 value were issued by virtue of the Bill above mentioned: and, from the constant circulation of these small notes, the total amount of bank notes has become considerably larger since the restriction of payments in cash.

From the accounts laid before Parliament, the amount of bank notes in circulation were

(Notes of 5l. and upwards including Bank Post Bills.)	(Notes of 1l. and 2l. each.)		Totals in circulation.
On the 1st February, 1805	£13,671,400	£4,726,480	£18,397,880
1806	12,856,720	4,436,850	17,293,570
1807	12,333,430	4,287,960	16,621,390

From the Reports of the Committee of Secrecy, appointed in 1797, to investigate the concerns of the Bank, it appeared that, on the 5th of February in that year, the total credits of the Bank were 17,597,293*l.* the amount of debt due from Government was 13,770,390*l.* leaving a balance of 3,826,903*l.* in favor of the Bank; and on the 11th of November in the same year, a balance of 3,839,550*l.* in favor of the company*. Since that time the profits have been considerably augmented, so that they have been enabled to make to their proprietors several occasional dividends or bonus's, in addition to their usual dividend of 7 per cent. viz.

In June, 1799	10 per cent. in 5 per cents. 1797.
May, 1801	5 per cent. in navy 5 per cents.
Nov. 1802	2½ per cent. in do.
Oct. 1804	5 per cent. in cash.
Oct. 1805	5 per cent. increase of dividend.
Oct. 1806	5 per cent. increase of dividend; and in
April 1807	a permanent increase of from 7 to 10 per cent. per ann.

The profit or annual income of the Bank arises from the interest of the permanent debt of 11,686,800*l.* received from Government; interest on the annual temporary advances on exchequer bills and treasury bills of exchange; the allowance of 450*l.* † per million for managing the public debt, the allowance

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* Second Report of the Committee on the Public Expenditure.

† But the Bank have lately agreed to manage the loan granted in the present year, gratuitously. The original allowance was 562*l.* 10*s.* for each million; which in 1786 was reduced to 450*l.* per million.

of 805*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* per million for receiving the contributions to loans, and for paying the dividends on the public funds; the interest on stock held by the company; the discounting of mercantile bills of exchange, and other less important sources.

The original charter of the Bank limited the existence of the corporation to twelve years, it being then determinable on a year's notice. Since that period, their charter has been renewed at different times, the last of which was in 1800; when, by the 40 Geo. III. c. 28. it was continued till August 1, 1833, on condition of 3,000,000*l.* being advanced for the public service without interest for six years, ending the 5th April, 1806. In that year, however, it was agreed (46. Geo. III. c. 41.) that the loan of 3,000,000*l.* should be continued to the public till six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, at an interest of 3*l.* per cent. which is in fact a gift to the public of 60,000*l.* per annum during the war.

By its charter (which in fact is little more than a re-echo of the 5 and 6 Wm. and Mary, c. 20. the original act that constituted this corporation) as well as by various subsequent acts, numerous privileges and restrictions are conferred, the most material of which are as follows:

The proprietors are constituted a body corporate, under the name of the *Governor and Company of the Bank of England*, and are empowered to purchase and retain lands, &c. with all the powers incident to other corporations. The commissioners of the treasury are required, without further warrant, to direct their annual warrants for paying the allowances for management; and the auditor and other officers of the exchequer are enjoined to issue such monies without any fee or deduction.

The Bank shall not borrow under their common seal, any farther sum than 1,200,000*l.* (the amount of the original capital which has been enlarged by subsequent acts as mentioned in our last number); so that they shall not at any one time, owe more, unless by act of Parliament, upon funds agreed in Par-

liament; and if more be borrowed under the common seal, every member of the corporation shall, in their private capacities, be liable in proportion to their several shares, to the repayment of such monies, with interest; and in such case, an action of debt may be maintained in any court of record at Westminster, by the creditors, to whom any such security, under the common seal of the corporation shall be made, against all, or any of the members of the corporation, in proportion to their shares, wherein judgment may be recovered, as if security were given in their private capacities, any agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

The corporation shall not trade, or suffer any person in trust for them to trade, with any of their effects, in buying or selling any merchandise or goods; and every person so trading, or by whose order such trading shall be made, shall forfeit treble the value of the goods and merchandise traded for, to the person suing for the same.

But the corporation may deal in bills of exchange, and in buying or selling bullion, gold, or silver, or in selling goods mortgaged to them, and not redeemed within three months after the time, or such goods as shall be the produce of lands purchased by the corporation.

All bills obligatory and upon credit, under the seal of the corporation, may, by endorsement thereon under the hands of the proprietors, be assigned, and the assignee may sue in his own name.

If the governor, or other members of the corporation, shall, upon account of the corporation, purchase any lands, or revenues belonging to the crown, or lend to their majesties, their heirs, or successors, any money by way of anticipation on any part of the revenue, other than such part only on which a credit of loan shall be granted by Parliament, then the said governor or members so consenting to lend, being thereof lawfully convict, shall forfeit treble the value of such sum so lent, whereof one-fifth part shall be to the informer, to be recovered in any

court of record at Westminster, and the residue to be disposed of by parliament.*

Amerciaments, fines, and issues against the said corporation, upon account of any suits to be brought against them, shall not be pardoned; and if such be estreated into the exchequer, the officers of the exchequer, who are to pay the yearly sum of a hundred thousand pounds, may, out of that, detain so much as the said amerciaments, fines, or issues amount unto.

If any person shall obtain a judgment against the corporation, and shall bring execution thereupon unto the officers of the exchequer, then the said officers are required to pay the sum in the execution mentioned, to the plaintiffs or their assigns; and the said officers may detain so much of the yearly sum of an hundred thousand pounds, as the debt shall amount unto.

Any member of the House of Commons may be a member of this corporation, notwithstanding Stat. 5 and 6 Wil. and Mar. c. 7.

The capital stock and fund of the said Bank shall be exempt from taxes.†

The stock of the Bank shall be accounted a personal, and not a real estate, and shall go to executors, and not to heirs. A devise of stock, therefore, attested by two credible witnesses, is valid.

No contract or agreement, either by word or in writing, for buying or selling bank stock, shall be good in law or equity, unless it be registered in the books of the Bank within seven days, and the stock transferred within fourteen days. No act of

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* It is more than probable that the framers of this clause had in view Charles II's shutting up the exchequer with the bankers' money therein, in 1672, which they had from time to time advanced to that prince by way of *anticipation* of his revenues. And that this wise proviso was designed to prevent any future recurrence of such dangerous mischief.—Editor.

† This was enacted by the 8 and 9 Wil. III. c. 20. But the *interest* and *dividends* accruing to the proprietors, are liable to the property and all other taxes imposed by parliament on personal income.—Editor.

the Bank shall forfeit its stock, but the same shall be subject to their debts.

It is felony without benefit of the clergy, to forge or counterfeit the common seal of the Bank, or any sealed bank bill, or any bank note, or to alter or erase any such bills or notes.

In case of judgment of forfeiture given against the Bank, the yearly payments out of the exchequer, and all the estate belonging to the Bank, shall be vested for three years in twenty-four persons, to be chosen by the Bank, who shall have power to receive the monies due to the Bank, as if no such judgment had been given; and to pay and discharge the debts and contracts, due at the time of such judgment; after which, the surplus shall be divided amongst the several members; and then the said yearly payments shall be vested in the particular members, in proportion to a list thereof, to be made up by the said trustees, and shall be assignable in a book to be kept by the auditor of the receipt.

The Bank may employ a clerk to copy the docquets of any extents, judgments, &c. in any of the offices of record at Westminster, paying as for a search only.

No member of the Bank shall be adjudged a bankrupt, by reason of his stock in the Bank, nor shall the stock be subject to foreign attachment. The monies received out of the exchequer for the Bank, shall be divided among the members proportionably, for their particular use. The debts of the Bank shall never exceed their capital stock, under penalty of subjecting the several members, so far as their dividends received will extend, to satisfy the debts to any persons, who may recover the same with treble costs.

In all elections, not above two-thirds of the directors of the preceding year shall be chosen.

The Bank of England shall make dividends of the monies which shall be received by them, once in every six calendar months.

It shall be lawful for the Bank, at any time to reduce their capital stock by dividends; taking care that the total of their debts do not exceed the value of their capital: and in case the

governor and company, by any dividend shall reduce their capital without proportionably reducing the total of the debts, so that the value of their capital shall not be sufficient to answer their debts; in such case, the particular members who shall receive such dividend, shall be severally liable, so far as the shares by them received will extend, to pay the debts which shall remain due to any persons, who may sue for the same (besides treble costs) by action of debt, or upon the case, &c.

Every person who shall be elected governor, deputy-governor, or director of the Bank of England, shall, during that year, be incapable of being chosen a director for management of the affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, and vice versa.

The Bank may, from time to time, as they shall see cause, call for, from their members, in proportion to their respective interests in the capital stock, any sums of money, as in a general court shall be judged necessary; and all executors, &c. shall be indemnified in paying the same; and if any member shall neglect to pay his share of the monies so called for, at the time appointed, by notice in the London Gazette, and fixed upon the Royal Exchange, it shall be lawful for the Bank not only to stop the dividend of such member, and to apply the same towards payment of the money so called for, but also to stop the transfers of the share of every such defaulter, and to charge him with an interest of five per cent. per ann. for the monies so by him omitted to be paid, till payment thereof; and if the principal and interest shall be three months unpaid, the Bank shall have power to sell so much of such defaulter's stock, as will satisfy the same, rendering the overplus to the proprietors; and the Bank may, in a general Court, when they shall adjudge their affairs will admit thereof, cause any sum of money so called in, to be divided amongst the then members, in proportion to their respective shares in the capital stock,*

* Such, however, is the stability of the Bank of England, (which in fact is and must be co-existent with the British government) that this event can never take place.—Editor.

The Bank may borrow money on any contracts, &c. under their common seal, or upon credit of their capital stock, at such interest as they shall think fit, though it exceed the interest allowed by law, and give such security as shall be to the satisfaction of the lenders; and they may contract with any persons, upon such terms as they shall find necessary, for the better enabling them to perform such thing as they are to do in pursuance of this act, and take subscriptions from such persons for that purpose; and such contract, &c. shall not be chargeable with stamp duties.

Any vote of the House of Commons signified by their speaker in writing, and delivered at the office of the Bank, shall be deemed a sufficient notice to the company.

No other Bank is allowable; nor shall any body politic or corporate, or other persons whatever, united in partnership, *above the number of six*, throughout England, borrow or take up any sums of money on their note, payable for *less time than six months*, during the continuance of such privilege to the governor and company, who are hereby declared to be a corporation, with privilege of exclusive banking, subject to redemption on a year's notice, after August 1, 1764, and repayment of the several sums lent, with interest.

The governor and company may enlage their capital and may take in subscriptions from such persons, and at such times, as they shall think proper: and all such subscribers, whether *natives or foreigners* having paid the money subscribed for, shall be united to, and incorporated with, the said governor and company, and adjudged to be one body politic and corporate, by the name of *the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.*

This great national concern is under the management of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, who are annually elected. The possession of 500l. bank stock entitles the proprietor to a vote at the general courts, provided he has been in such possession six months; but no proprietor is allowed more than one vote for any amount of stock he may hold. The

qualification for a director is 2000*l.*; for a governor 4000*l.*; and for a deputy governor 3000*l.* The governor, deputy-governor and directors, or any 13 or more (the governor or deputy-governor always to be one) shall be a court of directors for managing the affairs of the corporation: but, as these affairs might suffer materially by the absence (unavoidable or otherwise) of the governor or deputy-governor; to prevent such delay, the charter ordains that, whenever a court of directors is met, if the governor and deputy be absent for two hours after the usual time of proceeding to business, the directors then convened (not being less than 13) are empowered to elect a chairman and proceed to business: and all their acts shall be valid, as if the governor or his deputy had been present. Such a case as this, (however wisely guarded against) is not likely soon to happen: for, by the present regulation of this national concern, *three directors* daily attend for a fortnight successively, when they are replaced by three others. Thursdays excepted; which being a court day, all the directors (who are not unavoidably detained) make it a point invariably to attend.

The stability of the Bank being thus provided for, beyond the possibility of loss, its character and security are permanently established. To ascertain the solidity* of the bank-paper, it is only necessary to state, that there is never a note sent out that the value, in security, payable at a fixed time, is not received in, so that there is always in the Bank value equal to all the notes in circulation, of the following nature:

Bullion, coin, or real value.

Government securities payable for receipts, or at fixed periods.

Bills of exchange, with three solvent names, that is, a drawer, indorser, and acceptor, at dates not exceeding two months.

Government securities are always payable from the taxes; and therefore, so long as the business of the country goes on, they are perfectly safe.

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* Montefiore's Traders' Compendium, vol. 1.

Bills drawn and indorsed are so certain of payment, that the Bank, since its first establishment, has never yet met with any serious or permanent loss; and, according to the arithmetical calculation, there is not a chance of loss of more than 1 to 800,000l., in ordinary times; and before all the money could be lost, half the goods in the merchants warehouses would be brought to the hammer.

Supposing a run was to come upon the Bank, and gold were demanded, every day would bring in payments from government, and the bills of exchange falling due, &c. in that case, it would become necessary to give over discounting; so that, long before the Bank would be at any trouble about making its payments in specie, notes would become so scarce, that the business of the mercantile world could no longer be carried on. The fact is simply this, that in less than two months all the bank-notes in circulation would return in payment of bills that had been discounted, or advances made to government; so that, without paying one single guinea, the Bank could call in all its notes merely by the simple act of refusing to give any further accommodation to government, or discount to merchants.

If the Bank were to stop discounting, it could pay all that would be demanded in cash; but while it keeps accommodating the government of the country and the merchants, it cannot, with safety, do that, until peace and tranquillity are so far returned, that the guineas received then, will neither be melted down nor sent out of the kingdom.

By the second report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons on the public expenditures, it appears, that the total amount of notes in circulation on the first of February 1807, was 16,621,390l., on which the Bank receives interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The gain arising from notes lost must be considerable, besides the money received from government for the management of the public funds, the Bank being charged with managing all that business; so that, upon the whole, the receipts of the Bank of England are above 1,000,000l. a year, exclusive of the interest of the capital lent government upon

low interest, in order to obtain its privilege, by which all other persons are excluded, above the number of six, from entering into any association or co-partnership, for the purpose of issuing bank-notes, or carrying on the banking business, and also exclusive of law expenses, and losses by frauds and forgeries, which the report states to be about 10,000l. annually. It is with the greatest reason, therefore, and on the most solid grounds, that the mercantile people of England place confidence in the paper of the Bank; and it is no small subject for national pride, as well as a matter of surprise, that bankers and merchants of all nations have as much confidence in it as we have ourselves, and that bills of exchange on any place in Europe can be obtained for bank notes on the same terms as if for specie.

Besides issuing notes and managing the concerns of government, in the funds, the Bank deals in bullion, and keeps cash for private persons in the same manner nearly with any other private banking-house.

When bills of exchange on foreign countries are discounted at the Bank, then two names, to the satisfaction of the directors, are all that they demand; so that, until the bills are accepted by the foreign house, the company has only two securities. This is a measure adopted to facilitate business; but the rule of having three names is never dispensed with in the case of inland bills of exchange. The profits of the Bank are thought to be accumulating very fast; but as the directors are sworn to secrecy, there is no means of knowing any more on that subject than from conjecture or calculation, or from what is communicated to the proprietors at large in the general courts, held from time to time, for the purpose and further dispatch of public business.

Method of opening an Account with the Bank of England.

The accounts opened with the Bank are either *cash* accounts, or *discount* accounts.

The person wishing to open a cash account, must apply to the chief clerk of the drawing-office in the hall, who, upon the

receipt of 500l. (which is the lowest sum that an account can be opened for) will deliver the necessary book to the party, with a quantity of checks, on which he draws out such sums as he occasionally requires.

To open a discount account, the party must apply to a director; and such application must be laid before the court of directors, for their approbation, which, if obtained, application is also made to the chief clerk of the drawing-office, who takes the signatures in a book kept for the purpose, where the accounts are also kept; and, when required, powers of attorney are granted, to enable persons to act for their principals.

The chief clerk of the drawing-office then delivers a book to the party, wherein the account is opened, who receives also a quantity of checks.

Different columns are appropriated in the books for the entries of *cash paid, cash received,* and *bills deposited,* in the bill-office until due, which, when received, are passed forwards to the parties' book.

To pay cash into the Bank.—Take the cash with the book to one of the tellers, who gives a voucher to the drawing office, and it will be immediately entered to your credit; and when you have occasion to pay money, draw the sum wanted upon one of the checks in the following manner:

January 1*st*, 1808.

To the Cashiers of the Bank of England,

Pay to John Doe, or bearer, One Hundred Pounds.

A. B. C.

£100.

When you wish to have your accounts examined, which is termed checking your book, the same is to be left at the accountant's office, where all drafts paid are written off the bank-book, and returned cancelled to the drawer.

No money will be paid without such a *check* or *write-off*, which is a printed slip of paper with a blank for the sum. These

slips are always hung up at a desk in the great hall, and are filled up as follows:

July 25, 1803.

Write off from my *(or our, if in partnership)* bank book One Hundred Pounds.

A. B. C.

£100.

This being delivered to one of the clerks of the drawing-office he writes off the sum required, and gives the money, reserving the write-off as a voucher.

When bills are intended to be received, which are payable in London, they should be indorsed and carried with the book to the bill-office, where they are written, or, as is technically termed, *entered short*, and are allowed in the bank book so left the day after they are paid.

All charges of noting and protesting are paid to the clerk of the bill-office, by whom also all bills dishonoured are returned.

Where you intend that the Bank shall pay any of your acceptances, make them payable there; and before they come due, an order must be addressed to the cashiers to pay the same when presented.

The order should contain a short abstract of the bill, specifying the drawer, the payee, the amount, and when due, and be signed by the acceptor in the same manner as a draft for cash.

No bill can be discounted for less than 100l., nor for a longer date than two months.

Bills entered for discount must be sent to the discount-office, with a list containing the name of the drawer, the day when due, and the sum subscribed by the persons applying for the discount.

The chief clerk of the discount-office lays the bills before the committee, who either allow or reject them without assigning any cause: if the bills are approved, the money is immediately paid, by applying at the drawing-office, with a deduction of the discount.

The following table exhibits a progressive view of the dividends on Bank stock, which have been paid to the proprietors of the Bank, from the commencement of the institution in 1694 to the present time, (from the Report of the Secret Committee.

	Years.	Dividend.
	1694	8 per cent.
	1697	9
	1708 to 1729	varied from 9 to 5½ per cent.
Lady Day	1730	6 per cent.
Michaelmas	1730	5½
Lady Day	1731	6
Michaelmas	1731	5½
Lady Day	1732	6
Michaelmas	1732	5½
Lady Day	1747	5
Lady Day	1753	4½
Michaelmas	1753	5
Lady Day	1754	4½
Michaelmas	1764	5
Michaelmas	1767	5½
Michaelmas	1781	6
Lady Day	1788	7
Lady Day	1807	10

THE BANK OF FRANCE,

IN ITS PRESENT STATE.

We cannot convey a more just idea of the presest state of *the Bank of France*, than by laying before our readers the regulations which have been made in respect to that Institution. As a sort of preface however to those facts, we shall transcribe the speech delivered by M. Journu Auberp at a general meeting of the stock-holders, which took place on the 25th

Vendemiare, XII year (October, 1804), which will, we doubt not, afford our readers information as well as amusement.

"The Bank of France," says M. Journu Auberp, "presenting all the advantages that can be expected to result from similar institutions, I will not hesitate to say, is superior to any association of the kind now existing. The two other Stock Associations of Paris, so justly esteemed, have been invited to form an union with this bank, to participate in its efforts, to extend its utility and to partake of its successes; and every individual is at liberty to take a share in its interests or to give up his concern in them when he pleases. Nevertheless as the number of citizens, interested in matters of this description, is comparatively small, and of them even the majority are ignorant of the nature of a Bank share, (although they unwittingly contribute to the welfare of the establishment, by receiving its notes as money) still, the Government without seeking for any direct advantages to the finances of the State, has been careful that the benefits arising from the shares should not be disproportionable to the interest-money. The Government thinks, that from the annual benefits which it is presumed will never be less than ten per cent. a certain portion might be reserved for a future division, which would accomplish its views. From an exact calculation made it is proved, that by vesting these reserved funds in the five per cent. consols, purchased in the ordinary course, the funds of the Bank by increasing each year, would produce successively in favour of the stock holders a second capital, sufficient to indemnify them on account of their annual privation. By this disposition the Bank will possess the power of baffling the attempts of pettifoggers, who may endeavour to cause a fluctuation in the course of the funds. Such were evidently the political motives which gave rise to the law of 24th *Germinal*.

"If the stock holders have to regret the loss sustained by reason of the smallness of the dividends, those who retain their shares will receive full satisfaction by their gradual increase, and by seeing them one day or other nearly doubled in value without their having ceased to produce a reasonable interest. In

fact, the uniformity of the annual dividend, and the progressive augmentation of the capital, present no hazardous chances, no incentives to that species of cupidity which fabricates and propagates according to its inclinations, favourable or alarming reports, and thus stock-jobbing will no longer have a hold upon the Bank.

"May we live to see the happy day when the perilous game of stock-jobbing, that trade which produces nothing, which only enriches by misplacing wealth, will be so cried down that no person will dare to practise it. If the Bank, sufficiently solid to entertain no fears with respect to slanderers, or to need no aid from flatterers, loses some partizans from among that class who only buy shares to re-sell or sell to re-buy, how great will be its acquisitions with regard to stock holders, composed of cautious men of property, who hitherto preferred withholding their property rather than run the risk of vesting it in the fluctuating stocks, but who now will eagerly purchase shares, conscious that, if any alteration should take place in the funds, it will prove favourable to them. By the adoption of the present plan, a secure port is formed, safe from the storms which have so often rudely assaulted the credit of this place. The father of a family, obliged to lay by large sums against the uncertain moment when he shall have to establish his children, will be happy in meeting with a place of safety for lodging his property, where it will produce not only a considerable interest, but also an increase of principal, and whence he can draw it at his pleasure.

"From these statements, not founded upon idle conjectures, but upon facts, it is evident that the shares of the Bank of France will be eagerly sought for, and consequently will rise successively to extraordinary prices, particularly since having no rival, the Bank will within itself embrace all the advantages formerly shared by many competitors. Thus its stability will be fixed and its prosperity rendered inevitable, by means which, at the same time that they prove advantageous to it, will be equally so towards commerce and industry from the general reduction of interest.

"The Bank, since the regulation of 14th Germinal, has become a necessary agent of circulation; its securities are in a peculiar manner useful to all sorts of transactions, and there is hardly a citizen possessed of large capital, whose interest it is not to vest it in these securities.—We flatter ourselves that in proportion as these facts shall become known and understood, it will be acknowledged that the new constitution of the Bank leaves us nothing to wish for. The epoch is now arrived when the law must be carried into effect; the new career commences, and already the fortunes of commercial men begin to flow into the Bank of France. Its cash notes are daily drawn out of circulation, stamped so that they may not again appear, and deposited in the Bank till the final liquidation takes place. The commercial world is become the holder of the Bank's capital; nevertheless by wholesome arrangements, and on conditions equally advantageous to both, the latter will continue to discount for it's holders, only paying, however, in the notes of the Bank of France, all others being absolutely suppressed. These notes will be given in exchange for bills received in the regular way of trade alone, the holders appearing personally and depositing a considerable sum in specie. Thus the Bank of France by means of its notes of 500,000 franks, will extend to its customers considerable advantages hitherto unknown; and instead of commercial men of the highest note being the only persons accommodated, the lowest trader may obtain that pecuniary accommodation, which he has hitherto vainly sought for. The discount council has been regularly organized, in conformity to the law of 24th Germinal, and the censors of the Bank have made choice of twelve merchants of Paris, well calculated for filling the situations of members of this Council."

Fundamental Statutes of the Bank of France.

1st. The association formed at Paris under the title of the Bank of France, shall have the exclusive privilege of issuing cash notes upon the conditions mentioned hereafter.

2dly. The capital of the Bank shall consist of 45,000 shares, at 1000 franks per share; as primitive capital subject to increase through the medium of *reserved* funds.

3dly. The Bank Shares shall be filled up with the name of the holder, and not be made payable to bearer.

4thly. The amount of each share shall not be less than 500 franks.

5thly. The Bank shall discount bills of exchange, notes or bonds. The Bank, however, shall not carry on any kind of commerce except in money matters; neither shall it discount any but such bills, &c. as it shall deem good or conceive real value to have been given for.

6thly. Discount shall be charged in proportion to the number of days the bills, &c. shall have to run.

7thly. The being a stock holder shall not be considered as bestowing any particular right to exemption from discount.

8thly. The annual dividend, computing from 1st Vendemiare, 13th year, shall not exceed 6 per cent. and shall be paid half yearly. The benefits over and above the annual dividend shall be converted into funds of reserve in the 5 per cents. consolidated. The dividend of the last six months of the year XI. shall be regulated according to ancient usages of the Bank. The dividend for the year XII. shall not exceed 8 per cent.

9thly. The 5 per cents. consolidated, acquired by the Bank, shall be entered in its name and shall not be sold without its authority during the term of its privilege.

10thly. The representation of the whole of the stock holders shall be vested in 200 persons from among themselves, who shall form the general assembly of the Bank.

11thly. The two hundred stock holders who shall compose the general assembly, shall be such as the Bank may deem fit for that purpose, and the preference in choosing shall be given to the oldest stock holders.

12thly. The general assembly shall be convoked each year in Vendemiare, and shall be obliged to meet on other extraordinary occasions.

13thly. The members of the general assembly shall assist and vote in person; and shall employ substitutes. Each member shall have but one vote, whatever number of shares he may hold.

14thly. No person shall be eligible as a member, unless he actually be a citizen of Paris.

15thly. The affairs of the Bank shall be managed by fifteen Directors, and superintended by three censors, chosen from the body of the stock holders by the general assembly. The censors and directors shall form the general council of the Bank.

16thly. The directors and censors shall be annually changed.

17thly. Seven directors out of fifteen, and the three censors, shall be manufacturers or merchants, who hold Bank securities.

18thly. There shall be formed a discount council, composed of twelve members chosen from such of the stock holders as are engaged in commerce in Paris. These twelve shall be nominated by the three censors, and shall annually be changed. The members of the council shall manage the discount concerns, and shall have a deliberative voice.

19thly. The directors, censors, and members of the discount council who go out of office annually may be re-elected.

20th. The services of the directors, censors, and members, &c. shall be gratuitous.

21st. The council shall nominate a central committe, composed of three directors, one of whom shall be named president, and in this character he shall preside over the general assembly, the general council, and all the committees at which it shall be deemed necessary for him to assist.

22nd. The president shall hold his office for two years. One or other of the two remaining members of the committee shall go out of office annually, but they may all be re-elected.

23rd. The central committee is especially and exclusively charged with the direction of the whole operations of the Bank.

24th. It is moreover bound to keep an account of such as partake of the discounts, and to make such alterations in this respect as it shall judge necessary to be made. This statement will serve as a sort of government for the distribution of discount.

25th. Those persons who may have cause to complain relative to the distribution of discount, must apply for redress to the central committee and to three censors.

26th. The censors shall declare the result of their superintendence at each general assembly, and say whether the discount regulations have been properly observed.

27th. The actual general council is bound to make the necessary statutes for the internal administration of the banking affairs within a month.

28th. The privilege of the Bank is to last for 15 years, from the 1st Vendemiare, XII year.

29th. The directors and censors of the Bank of France shall preserve their titles and exercise their functions during the time fixed by the statutes and regulations.

30th. The Caisse d'escompte du Commerce, the Comptoir Commercial, the Factorerie and other associations at Paris, which have issued bonds, bills, &c. shall not, from the date hereof, issue similar or any other bonds. &c. but shall take care to call in all such as are now in circulation, previously to 1st Vendemiare next.

31st. No Bank shall be formed in any of the departments, unless under the authority of Government, and even then shall be restricted to the issuing of notes to a certain amount. The articles 3, 5, 6, 13, 24, 25, shall be applicable to the Banks of the departments.

33rd. No exception shall be made to the sums of accounts current in the privileged Banks.

34th. Judicial actions relative to Banks shall be instituted and carried on in the names of the directors of the Bank of France.

35th. An annual agreement may be made with privileged Banks for the stamping of their notes.

55th and lastly. Any persons forging notes similar to those of France or other privileged Banks, receiving such notes knowing them to be forged, shall be liable to capital punishment.

Done and decreed in the General Assembly.

Bank of France, 25th Vendemiar, XII Year.

Historical Sketch of the Commerce of Great Britain, including Details of the Produce and Manufactures of the different Counties.

LANCASHIRE.

NOT only as one of the most considerable in point of extent, but also for its population, commercial prosperity, and enterprising industry of its inhabitants, the county of Lancaster has a paramount claim to notice as one of the leading maritime counties of Britain. Its antient inhabitants were comprised under the Roman denomination of *Brigantes;* which included the inhabitants of all the Northern part of England. And under the Saxon government, they formed part of the kingdom of Northumberland.

The present appellation of this county is an abridgment of the antient Saxon name, Lankasterscyre; which was derived from the chief town Lancaster, a Roman station, that received its name, (Alauna) from its situation on the banks of the river Lan.

Under the Norman government, Lancashire had its particular lords, and gave the title of earl, to Edmund, the younger son of Henry III.; a successor of whom was created duke by Edward III.; who, on his death, without male issue, conferred the title upon his fourth son, John of Gaunt, and in his favour erected the county into a palatinate, with various regal privileges and immunities; the whole of which were annexed to the crown

by Henry IV, (son of John of Gaunt), and still continue to be the property of the royal family. It is in the diocese of Chester, and province of York.

Boundaries and Climate.

Lancashire is a maritime county: its western boundary is the Irish sea, and a small part of Cumberland, which touches its north-western extremity. On its whole southern side it is bounded by the county of Chester, on the east by Yorkshire, and on the north by Westmoreland.

The climate, upon the whole, is salubrious, and the inhabitants are vigorous, active, and (if temperate) blessed with longevity. The long, irregular ridge or boundary line of mountains that divides this county from Yorkshire, screens it from the destructive eastern blasts that infest the eastern counties bordering upon the German Ocean; but to this elevated ridge, probably, must be ascribed the large quantity of frequent rain which falls in this tract, and which appears to be much larger than in the interior parts of the island. This wetness of the climate, though unfavorable to the growth of corn and the ripening of fruit, is serviceable to pasturage, and produces an almost perpetual verdure in the fields. The winters are, upon the average, less intensely cold than the northern aspect of this county would lead one to expect; so that, in general, the cattle are kept abroad throughout the winter quarter.

Extent.

Lancashire is an extensive district, but of unequal dimensions in its different parts. Dr. Aikin* computes the medium breadth to be about 40 miles, and the mean length to be about 54 miles, excepting one detached part that is nearly insulated by the sea; whence a line being drawn to the Mersey, would measure 70 miles. According to Mr. Yates's map (published in 1786, from an actual survey), its greatest length is 74 miles; its breadth 44½; its circumference (crossing the Ribble at its mouth, from

* Description of the country, round Manchester, 4to.

Hesketh Bank) 342; its surface contains 1765 square miles, or 1,129,600 statute acres. This county sends fourteen members to parliament, viz.

2	for the County.	2	for Clithero.
2	Lancaster.	2	Newton.
2	Preston.	2	Liverpool.
2	Wigan.		

Its quota towards the National Militia is 800 men; and it pays five parts out of 513, of the land-tax of England.

Divisions.

The county of Lancaster is divided into the six following hundreds: viz.

	Proportion of county rates.	Quota of Militia.
Salford, which raises	14 parts out of 100	293
West Derby	24	202
Leyland	9	44
Blackburne	18	123
Amounderness	19	64
Lonsdale	16	74
	100	800

The preceding divisions contain 27 market-towns—62 parishes—894 villages—and about 300,000 inhabitants, according to the returns of population made to parliament.

Rivers, Lakes, and Canal Navigation.

The county of Lancaster is peculiarly favoured both by nature and art, with navigable rivers and canals, which excellently promote inland carriage. The following are the principal rivers:

1. The *Calder*, which rises from the moors on the confines of the county near Colne; and, taking a westerly course, joins the Ribble (which will presently be noticed) near Whalley.
2. The *Douglas* rises from the neighbourhood of Rivington Pike, and runs, first in a southerly direction to Wigan. Here it is augmented by several minor streams from the south, which discharge their waters into it, and becomes navigable:

the stream thence flows towards the north-west; and, receiving the waters of the Ellenbrook from Ormskirk, and those of the united rivulets, Yarrow and Lostock from Chorley and Cuerdon, the Douglas ultimately flows into the broad æstuary of the Ribble at Much-hool.

3. The *Irwell* may be considered as the chief river of the south-eastern part of Lancashire; as all the other streams of that district empty themselves into its channel. It rises in the moors that divide Yorkshire from the county of Lancaster, about the parallel of Haslingden: thence it flows south-westward through Rosendale Forest to Bury, where it meets the little river *Roch*, and flows due west. Suddenly it descends to the south-east, being augmented by a small stream from Bolton, and takes its course to Manchester. Here it receives the streams of the *Irk* and *Medlock;* and its course is nearly westward, proceeding through Barton, where the Duke of Bridgewater's canal crosses it, till its incorporation with the Mersey below Flixton. From Manchester it is made navigable to its junction with the Mersey, and thence to the sea.

4. The *Lune* or *Loyne* rises from the Westmoreland fells or moors, in the vicinity of Kirkby-Stephen, whence it runs southward to Kirkby-Lonsdale, below which town it reaches the Lancashire border; and, after receiving the waters of the Greta and the Wenning out of Yorkshire, it runs in a south-western direction through a beautifully romantic dale that derives its name (Lonsdale) from this river. Hence it becomes navigable for small ships, although vessels of considerable burthen cannot approach Lancaster nearer than two miles without difficulty. Below that city, it expands into a bason, and enters the sea at Sunderland Point.

5. The *Mersey* takes its rise from the conflux of numerous small streams near the junction of Cheshire with the counties of Derby and York, and first forms the eastern limit of the eastern horn of Cheshire, under the name of the *Etheraw* river.* On its junction with the Goyt (from the south) the two streams

* Aikin's Manchester.

flow together in a middle direction across the root of the horn, to Stockport in Cheshire, where the Tame meets it. From this junction the Mersey, under its proper name, forms the southern boundary of Lancashire from Cheshire, quite to the sea. It takes a very winding course, Dr. Aikin remarks, receiving continual accessions; the principal of which are the Irwell from Lancashire, and the Bollin from Cheshire, both which meet it a little above Warrington. Below that town, it soon widens, having a broad shallow channel which is full at high water, but when the tide is out exhibits little more than bare sand. Opposite Runcorn, in Cheshire, the Mersey is suddenly contracted by a tongue or slip of land, then spreads again, and being further increased by the accession of the river Weaver from Cheshire, it swells into a capacious æstuary, which, flowing in a north-westerly direction, discharges itself into the Irish Channel, below Liverpool.

6. The *Ribble* is one of the largest rivers in the north of England: its source is in the Yorkshire Moors, near Craven, whence it flows through a fine commercial country into Lancashire, near Clithero. Its waters are increased by the junction of the rivers Calder and Darwent; and flow in a westerly direction through the rich vale of Ribblesdale, by Ribchester to Walton, near Preston, towards the south-east of which town, it falls also into the Irish Sea. At some periods the Ribble is but an inconsiderable stream, though in high floods it brings down vast quantities of water with great impetuosity into its broad but shallow æstuary, which is suited only to the navigation of small vessels.

7. A conflux of several petty streams of Lancashire and Yorkshire, composes the *Wyer*, which runs south-west to Garstang; thence, being augmented by some other rivulets from the south, it flows due west; and, passing northward, near Poulton, it forms a kind of bason, called Wye-Water. Again contracting into a narrow channel, it enters the sea, with depth of water sufficient to form a safe harbour to ships of considerable burthen.

The Lakes of Lancashire are two in number. Winandermere, commonly called *Winder-mere*, in Furness, is the most extensive piece of water in England, being about ten miles in length, though no where one in breadth; its direction running north and south. Its general depth in the middle is 90 feet, but opposite to Ecclefrig crag it is 222 feet, the bottom smooth horizontal slate rocks. Before storms it has a current in the opposite direction from whence the wind comes. The division of the counties of Westmoreland and Lancaster passes through the northern part of this lake, but the southern is all in Lancashire. Its islands or holmes, however, all belong to Westmoreland. Winder-meer is a capital object to those who make the tour of the northern lakes, and affords many striking points of prospect.

Coniston-water is about half the size of the former. It is situated in Furness, parallel to Winder-meer, and a few miles distant from it. Between the two lies another small meer, called Easthwaite-water.

Canals.

The county of Lancaster is greatly indebted to the public spirit of private individuals for its commercial prosperity; which has been promoted to a wider extent, perhaps by means of the canals dug at their expence, than by any contrivance for the advancement of trade. As the *History of Canal Navigation* in general, and that of Britain in particular, will form a prominent feature in our future numbers, we shall here confine ourselves to a brief enumeration of the principal canal navigations in Lancashire, viz.

1. *The Duke of Bridgewater's Canal*; which runs from Worsley mill, near Manchester, through a circuitous route, into the river Irwell, at Runcorn gap. At Barton bridge, (three miles from the bason), it is conducted by a stupendous aqueduct for upwards of two hundred yards over the river Irwell, and along a valley forty feet above the bed of the river. It is so firmly secured at this place by adequate machinery, as to prevent the possibility of the surrounding country being overflowed

by any of the banks giving way. This wonderful contrivance was the invention of the celebrated engineer, James Brindley.

2. The *Grand Trunk or Staffordshire Canal* meets the Bridgewater Canal at Preston-brook, and connects the ports of Liverpool with those of Bristol and Hull.

3. The *Lancaster Canal* runs from West Houghton, in a course nearly due north, by Chorley, Whittle, Preston, Garstang, into the River Loyne at Lancaster, a course of seventy-six miles.

4. The *Leeds and Liverpool Canal* is upwards of one hundred and thirty miles in length: it begins, out of the River Mersey near Liverpool, and flows in a very diversified course through or near all the principal towns of Lancashire to Leeds in Yorkshire, thus connecting the eastern and western seas, and in fact, rendering England an island of itself.

5. The *Manchester and Oldham Canal* runs from Manchester by Oldham to Ashton-under-Lyne, a course of eleven miles. From this canal, an act of Parliament has been obtained to cut another to Heaton Norris near Stockport, with two other collateral branches to Denton and Stakeleach Hollinwood.

6. The *Manchester Canal* runs from that place to Bolton and Bury, and is connected by a cut, (12 miles in length), with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal between Blackburn and Burnley.

7. The *Rochdale Canal* joins the Calder Navigation near Halifax; whence it runs west to Hebden Bridge, and Todmorden, south by Littleborough, Rochdale, Middleton, and Failsworth, through Manchester to the Castle Field; where it is connected with the Bridgewater Canal. It has two collateral cuts, to Denton, and Stokeleach Hollinwood.

8. The *Sankey Canal* (the first of the kind in this kingdom,) is cut out from St. Helen's Coal-Pits, near Prescot, to the River Mersey, into which it flows near Warrington.

9. The *Ulverstone Canal* was made in order to facilitate the trade of Ulverstone, a rising town, by affording an immediate communication with the Irish Sea. It is one mile and a half in length.

OBJECTS OF TRADE.

On British Wool, with Hints for its Improvement.

(*Continued from page* 48.)

THE wise policy of our English Justinian (as already mentioned on a former page) contributed most powerfully to improve the manufacture of English wool. In 1137 he prohibited the exportation to foreign countries under severe penalties; and although this prohibition was acted upon for some time, yet the exportation of our staple commodities was soon after connived at, and considerable quantities were accordingly sent to the Netherlands, for a long series of years. By a succession of wise regulations passed during the reigns of various sovereigns, every possible encouragement has been granted, in order to effect this desirable object; the combined result of which (aided by the spirited exertions of individuals) is, the carrying our growth and manufacture to that unrivalled extent, of excellency and of quantity, which it has now acquired.

As the principal legislative provisions respecting wool, will be stated in the course of this article, we shall now proceed to state a few circumstances connected with its growth and improvement.

The growth of wool, it is observed by an intelligent writer*, is always completed in one year, at the expiration of which it spontaneously decays, and is naturally renewed. In this respect, indeed, the covering of sheep bears a close resemblance to the hair of most of the lower animals. Another peculiarity in wool is, the different degrees of thickness which prevails in various parts of the same sheep; being closer at the extremities or points than at the roots; and the part that grows during the winter being of a much finer quality than that produced in the summer.

Various are the names given to wool, according to its state

* "Complete Grazier," p. 476. 3d. edit.

or relative degree of firmness. When first shorn, it is termed a *fleece;* and every fleece is usually divided into three kinds, viz. the *prime* or *mother-wool*, which is separated from the neck and back; *seconds*, or that obtained from the tail and legs; and the *thirds*, which is taken from the breast and beneath the belly. This general classification of wool corresponds with the Spanish method of sorting into *Refinos*, or prime; *Finos*, or second best; and *Tarceras*, or inferior sort: but the intelligent wool-staplers in the eastern part of this island distinguished not less than *nine* different sorts, that are broken out of small fleeces, the names given to which prove the nice discernment of the persons employed. We have, therefore, subjoined them for the information of our less-informed readers*.

" No. 1. Is *Short-coarse*, and very descriptive of its character.

" 2. *Livery*, } old sorts into which the fleece was formerly di-
" 3. *Abb*, } vided.

" 4. *Second.*—Probably a second or better *abb*, and the first altering in the mode of sorting; which arose either from the improvement of fleeces, or in the art of breaking them. This, and all the subsequent names seem to have been in their regular succession at the top of the list.

" 5. *Downrights.*—Perhaps intended to convey the idea of superlative perfection.

" 6. *Head* or *chief.*

" 7. *Super-head.*—An advance upon the preceding sort.

" 8. *Picked Lock.*—First made, perhaps, in small quantities.

" 9. *Choice Lock.*—Still more excellent.

Besides these sorts, there is another, recently introduced into the list, and called *Prime Lock;* which, as its name indicates, is the finest possible that can be obtained.

The names of the others are derived from these; and the sorts which they represent are introduced into those parts of the scale where the divisions of it were sufficiently wide to admit them.

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* For these interesting distinctions we are indebted to Mr. Luccock's valuable treatise on " The Nature and Properties of Wool," 12mo, 1805, p. 142.

They are described as a Better Livery, Small Abb, Best Second, and by other epithets of the same kind. This catalogue of sorts rises according to the hair or fineness of the pile, and is calculated to receive that portion of the fleece which is adapted to cloths of the lighter colours; and in order to receive what is suitable only to the stronger tints, we run parallel to it a list of sorts usually denominated Greys, of the first, second, and third order. The French manufacturers, who are sometimes very exact in their mode of sorting, particularly for the more delicate branches of the manufactures, have been recommended by M. D'Aubenton to make use of a micrometer, in order to ascertain the size of the hair with more perfect nicety. The pile of my own sorts, when examined by means of a lens applied to a graduated scale, generally arranges itself within the following dimensions. The Breech or Short coarse, receives all the short and very inferior locks, and the Livery, those of a finer kind; but with a considerable latitude of hair. The diameter of the pile in all the others will be represented if we divide an inch, which we consider as unity, by the number annexed to each of the names.

Better-Livery by six hundred.
Fine-Grey — seven hundred and twenty.
Seconds — eight hundred.
Downrights — nine hundred and twenty.
Head — one thousand.
Super — eleven hundred and sixty.
Picked-Lock — twelve hundred and eighty.
Choice — fourteen hundred.

A sample of moderately fine Spanish wool reached sixteen hundred.

These numbers, it is added, are the average of repeated measurements: and are by that able writer considered as the standard of the sorts, to whose names they are respectively affixed.

Whenever, therefore, a woolstapler buys fleeces, his object is to procure at a given price the largest possible proportion of the superior kinds; fineness of pile being the principal consideration. Thinness of hair can very seldom be regarded as injurious to a fleece; while coarse hair, frequently renders it unfit for various

purposes. The following are the principal objects of attention in the present state of our woollen manufactures: viz.

1. The *length of the staple;* for this regulates the various fabrics to which the fleece is destined. Thus, in carding wool, a *short pile*, and a disposition to "assume a crumpled, or spring-like shape, is an object of prime importance." This shrivelling quality, Mr. Luccock remarks*, cannot prevail in too high a degree; if it be to make cloths requiring a close and smooth surface. But for cloths, where a long and even nap is required, too large a proportion of this curling property he conceives would be detrimental: and consequently a *long* pile or staple will be preferable. Hence it will be obvious to every attentive cultivator, that wool must be grown for particular purposes, according to the nature of the manufactures carried on in his vicinity. There is, however, a certain point, beyond which, if this crumpling quality proceeds, the wool becomes less valuable, on account of the superior length of the curves, which render it difficult to break the staple sufficiently. The distribution of the hairs in this staple has been compared to that of the grain in a very crooked piece of timber, or to waved bars of metal so formed that the convex part of one fits into the concavity of another. As this peculiar property cannot be communicated to wool where it does not naturally exist, breeders of sheep will find it essential to their own interest, to unite the valuable properties of wool with those of the carcase.

2. Pliability of wool is another important quality to which the attention of the grower should be directed; as, without this elasticity, it will be unfit for the purposes of manufacture.

3. The peculiar quality, by Mr. Luccock, termed the *felting quality*†, is of equal importance with the preceding, and, though not evident to the eye, is in fact indispensably requisite in all wools which are wrought up into such cloths as are submitted to the action of the fulling mill. Mr. L. describes it as "a tendency

* In his valuable Treatise on "The Nature and properties of Wool," p. 147.

† "Treatise on Wool," p. 161.

in the pile, when submitted to a moderate heat, combined with moisture, to cohere together, and form a compact and pliable substance." This valuable property is possessed in a higher degree by the Spanish sheep; and, according to Mr. L's. opinion, the Cheviot, Morf, and Norfolk fleeces, are best adapted for the purposes of fulling.

4. A soft pile is also an essential requisite to constitute a good fleece. In this, as well as in the other properties already enumerated, the Spanish wool peculiarly excels: and, among the British fleeces, those of Shetland stand unrivalled in this respect.

5. The specific gravity, or relative weight of the pile, is a quality to which the attention of wool growers has not yet been directed so particularly as the subject requires. In order to ascertain the comparative weight of different samples, Mr. Luccock directs each of them to be brought as nearly as possible to the same degree of purity, to expel all the moisture which wool obstinately retains, and extract all the air contained in the interstices of the staple.*

6. The smell of wool is not a property to which much weight can attach; provided no disagreeable odours are emitted, or any of the effects of moisture are exhibited, Mr. L. considers no one scent to be preferable to another. It is, however, essential that wool should, as far as possible, be perfectly *white*.

7. The last property to which the attention of the cultivators of wool should be directed, is trueness of hair, or a uniform regularity of pile, in which no coarse, shaggy hairs are perceptible; as the latter, by reason of their brittle nature, will very materially affect the progress of the manufacturer. Such coarse hairs, as well as kemps or stichel hairs (which are generally short, brittle, pointed, opaque, and of a grey or brownish cast), are found principally in neglected breeds. Since, however, the art of combining the properties of the parent sheep in their offspring has become generally known, the expert cultivator of wool has been enabled to produce surprising alterations in the relative weight and fineness of wool. Some instances of what has thus been effected, will be mentioned in the course of this article.

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* On Wool, p. 173.

A SYNOPSIS

OF THE

DIFFERENT BREEDS of SHEEP in GREAT BRITAIN.

					Average weight of fleece per lb.	Price of wool per lb.	Average weight of wethers per quarter.	Years old when killed.
						s. a.	*lb.*	
1	Dishley	no horns	white faces and legs	long wool	8	0 10	25	2
2	Lincolnshire	no horns	white faces and legs	long wool	11	0 10	25	3
3	Tees-Water	no horns	white faces and legs	long wool	9	0 10	30	2
4	Dartmore Natts	no horns	white faces and legs	long wool	9	0 8	30	2½
5	Exmore	horned	ditto	ditto	6	0 8	16	2½
6	Dorsetshire	small horns	ditto	fine short wool	3½	1 2	18	3½
7	Herefordshire	no horns	ditto	very fine short wool	2	2 9	14	4½
8	South-down	ditto	grey faces and legs	ditto	2½	2 0	18	2
9	Norfolk	large horns	black faces and legs	fine short wool	2	1 5	18	3½
10	Heath	ditto	ditto	coarse long wool	3½	0 6	15	4½
11	Herdwick	no horns	speckled faces and legs	short wool	2	0 6	10	4½
12	Cheviot	ditto	white faces and legs	fine short wool	3	0 11	16	4½
13	Dunfaced	ditto	dun faces and legs	ditto	1½	3 0	7	4½
14	Shetland	ditto	colours various	fine cottony wool	1½	3 0	8	4½

A more accurate knowledge, however, may be obtained of the nature of the wool cultivated in different counties, from the following Table, in which Mr. Luccock has arranged the *quality of English Wool according to the fineness of its pile.*

CLASS—No. I.	*Packs.*	No. II.	*Packs.*
York, West-Riding	6678	Cambridge,	1128
——— East Do.	6980	Hunts,	2000
——— North Do.	5939	Beds,	4250
Westmoreland,	3262	Kent,	7000
Cumberland,	5915	Hants,	7257
Lincoln,	2833	Devon,	7280
		Cornwall,	3382
	31007	Berkshire,	4151
		Oxford,	5303
No. III.		Bucks,	2787
Essex,	6486	Harts,	5297
Surrey,	3540	Middlesex,	750
Wilts,	8144	Stafford,	1526
Dorset,	9880	Warwick,	2287
Somerset,	9388	Leicester,	291
Gloucester,	5400	Nottingham,	4112
Monmouth,	1431	Derby,	4530
Worcester,	4820	Chester,	926
Shropshire,	4397	Lancaster,	4522
		Durham,	3320
	53486	Northumberland,	12333
		North Wales,	3692
No. IV.		South Do.	3570
Norfolk,	5697		
Suffolk,	5176		93694
Sussex,	9477		
Hereford,	4200		
	24550		

THE AVERAGE QUALITY,

Of short wool is 1 Inch divided by 871, value 15*l.*
Of short fleeces, 885,
Of long wool, 600, value 13*l.*

TOTAL VALUE OF ENGLISH WOOL.

245,290 Packs	of short Wool at	£15	£3,679,350
137,228 Do.	long Do.	13	1,783,964
10,718 Do.	lamb's Do.	10	107,180
393,236 Packs.		Total	£5,570,494

The Slaughter of short-wooled sheep is	4,221,748 per ann.
Carrion of Do.	211,087
Slaughter of long-wooled Sheep,	1,180,413
Carrion of Do.	59,020
Slaughter of Lambs	1,400,560
Carrion of Do.	70,028
	7,142,856
The number of Lambs yeaned per ann. is	7,002,802
Annual decrease,	140,054
	7,142,856

Various modes of classifying wool-bearing animals are proposed, according to the particular purposes for which they are reared. The most natural division is, into *long-horned, short-horned,* and *sheep without horns:* but for purposes of manufacture, the quality of the wool is obviously the best criterion, and this arrangement is adhered to by a very eminent grazier and wool-grower, Mr. Geo. Culley; to whose valuable observations on live-stock we are indebted for the annexed synoptical table of the different native breeds of sheep.

In describing the fleeces of this country, Mr. Luccock (p. 183) disposes them in two classes, which are mutually distinguished by the length of the staple and the mode of manufacturing them; the one being suited to the fabrication of worsteads, and the other to the making of woollen goods. "The sheep from which these different kinds of staple are obtained, do not always run promiscuously in the same flock, or graze upon the same pastures; each being most commonly found upon its appropriated soil, and under a peculiar management. Sometimes the line which separates them is boldly drawn, at others the pastures are so mingled, or the qualities of the land so gradually change from those which are suitable to the heavier sheep, as to give the stock a sort of mongrel appearance, and the fleece an uncertain character. But human genius, always fertile in expedients, has rendered even this defect of the fleece advantageous to the interests of society; and has adapted to it the manufacture of stockings.

Thus, although, long wool is found in many detached parts of England, but much more commonly on the eastern than on the western side, and often nearer to the coast than the middle of the kingdom. Sometimes it is produced upon a few acres which are surrounded by land of a different description, and grazed by sheep of another character; these tracts being too small to deserve general attention will be passed unnoticed, and the wool included in the common produce of the district where it grows. Among the larger ranges of long-wool sheep, the first to be noticed, and the most northern, is situated near to the mouth of the Tees, a river separating the bishoprick of Durham from the

county of York. The second, which may properly be denominated the Lincoln district, comprehends the south-eastern point of Yorkshire, nearly the whole of Lincolnshire, and the fen lands of Huntingdon, Cambridge and Norfolk. This kind of wool is found in the smaller marshes of Essex and of Kent which surround the inlets of the sea, but is much more abundant in those of Romney and of Guilford. We meet with it in the counties of Dorset, Devon and Cornwall, upon the Cotswold-hills, in some detached parts of Lancashire, Oxford, Bedford and Stafford, through the whole of Leicester, Rutland, Northampton and Huntingdon, and along the banks of the larger rivers.

But it is remarked by Mr. Luccock, (page 237) that the short wools of the kingdom do not arrange themselves so distinctly in districts as those of a longer staple do, but fill up the whole space besides that which has been noticed as the pasture of the heavier breeds of sheep. Those families which produce a fleece suitable to the card, though originally possessing features much more strongly characteristic than are found in the other kind, are sometimes so mingled with each other and with the sheep of the larger fleece, as to render it difficult to determine what particular race many of the individuals belong to. Yet it will be found most convenient to describe them in classes, and to proceed from that county where the species appears most pure, to those where its blood becomes intimately mingled with that of another variety. We know not the period when any of these sheep were introduced into the country, nor whence they were procured, but there remain at present in England and Wales six different kinds of them, viz. the Norfolk, the South-Down, the Wiltshire, the Ryeland, the Heath sheep, and the Mountaineer; besides some small collections of different varieties, which seem to have descended from families now almost extinct.

Great variety prevails in the districts, where these various kinds of wool are produced, both in the nature of the sheep and of the fleeces these animals yield; and an equal difference prevails with regard to the modes and customs that regulate the sale of wool.

Thus in Sussex, as in the Eastern parts of the kingdom, fleeces are weighed by the tod; but in Sussex it has been raised to thirty two pounds instead of twenty-eight, the original number, and that which is adopted through every district of long wool. England has derived from Flanders many of the technical terms, which the clothier and the stapler adopt, and some of the customs which prevail in their respective branches of trade; but it is in the south-eastern quarter that these betray their origin most strongly, and indicate, as might have been expected, a closer connection between that part of the island, and the ancient seat of the woollen manufacture. It is in these parts alone that the tod is used, and perhaps the advance in different places, from twenty-eight to twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-two pounds, might arise from some local circumstances which are now entirely forgotten. But as this weight is not applied to in ascertaining the quantity of lamb's wool, it is probable, that the practice of shearing those tender animals was not adopted until after the permanent establishment of the woollen manufacture in England.

Again, in a small part of Staffordshire it is a common practice to sell wool by the tod of 30lbs.; in almost every other part (says Mr. Luccock) of the Leicester and Lincoln districts, through which we have now passed, the tod of twenty-eight pounds is used; and in order to accommodate the seller, a pair of seven pound weights is conveyed by the stapler to the place where the wool is weighed. They are usually cast in a flat form, with the arms of his Majesty upon them, and adjusted by the tower standard. For the convenience of carrying them on horseback, they are united by a thong of leather, which sometimes weighs from five to sixteen ounces. This some farmers allow to be balanced with the weights, in order to make up the tod, and actually produce a weight for their wool which varies from twenty-eight pounds ten ounces to thirty pounds. The practice of using the strap, and of balancing it, is commonly defended upon the ground of old acts of parliament, which are said to allow such an extra weight, as a counterpoise to the

moisture and the dirt which the fleeces contain; but at present, I believe, it rests entirely upon custom, being sanctioned by no law whatsoever. When the practice of using tower weights was first adopted, the design was an admirable one; for it prevented those endless disputes, which must constantly have arisen when the farmer sold his wool by handsell, a practice now entirely laid aside in Britain. But instead of promoting justice, it has sometimes been made the means of fraud; for unless a specific bargain was made for the weight of the tod as well as for the price of the wool, the quantity sold for a given sum of money was only nominal and was to be determined by the conscience or the policy of the buyer. In many cases, the increase of the tod to thirty pounds did not more than compensate for the trash which was often found in the fleeces; the manner of winding wool was shamefully unjust, for the bundles contained, besides dirt of different kinds, a quantity of dag-locks, of wool from dead sheep, and that which had been shorn before the staple had attained its full length, of which the ancient technical names are now almost forgotten even among staplers themselves. False winding, or the enwraping of any wool or other substance in a fleece, which does not naturally belong to it, is still cognizable by the law and punishable with a very heavy fine, to be recovered by an easy process. But farmers, at least the enlightened part of them, are guided in their commercial transactions by better principles than penal statutes afford; and the dishonest ones are soon known sufficiently to prevent any advantage accruing to them from practices, which bring the whole body into disrepute among persons, who indulge in general censure when irritated by the crimes of individuals. Buyers of wool, I am persuaded, would consult their own interests if they laid aside all local customs, and weighed wool from the farmers upon the same broad principles that are adopted among themselves. Indeed, farmers are now so much better acquainted with the principles of commerce than they were formerly, as to see the advantages resulting from an universal weight, as well as a regulated measure, and from exchanging local customs for more

general manners; and I am acquainted with woolstaplers, who rejoice when their weights, the badges and the tests of honesty, are to be found useless.

Further in the Norfolk district, (under which appellation Mr. Luccock includes Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Essex,) wool is sold by the pound; in some parts of it by the tod of twenty-eight, and in others of twenty-nine pounds; but there seems through the whole a disposition to lay aside local customs, and to adopt those of a more general nature. The use of the strap, which has been described before, is not always dispensed with; but many farmers complain of it, and are disposed to adopt a new method of weighing their wool, one which is calculated to destroy all ambiguity in the tod which they make use of. Through almost every part of this district the native sheep is acknowledged to be a bad one, and is gradually giving way to superior breeds. It is indeed a pleasing feature in the rural economy of this tract, that there are very few counties which can boast of an improvement in its fleece equally rapid with Norfolk.

We cannot conclude this account of the different modes of selling wool, without noticing the Herefordshire practice. In no other part of the country, says Mr. Luccock, are so much pains taken to render the fleece marketable as in this. "Here the old custom of employing sworn winders is diligently adhered to, and they are engaged to strip off the coarse part of the fleece and to wind up only the better kind of wool; to tie about half a dozen fleeces together, and to ticket the weight of each bundle, or as it is there called trendle.* In this county the bundle does not resemble that of Norfolk, as some times is supposed, for in Herefordshire the fleeces are wrapped up separately, very hard, and commonly in the shape of a nine pin, and of these the bundle is composed; but in Norfolk the unwound fleeces are spread upon each other, and when a

* Perhaps from the word trundle, which signifies a round thing, or a substance that will roll

sufficient number are thus disposed, all of them are rolled up in one general mass and there also called a bundle. This latter is certainly the easiest and the quickest mode of securing the fleeces, but it obliges the farmer to conceal the best of his wool, and the buyer to purchase it rather from recollection of the sorts which the parcel produced in former years, than from any opinion formed of the value of those particular fleeces which are offered to his notice. The parcel of a certain person, he knows, was last year either good or bad, and he supposes that its quality will not be greatly altered in this. But where every fleece is wrapped up singly, there is evidently much more room for the exercise of skill in estimating the value of a quantity of wool, and a more solid basis whereon to found a definite opinion. In Herefordshire, fleeces are sold in public fairs by a stone of twelve pounds and a half. The weight being thus ascertained previously to exposure for sale, the business is hereby transacted at once, and with perfect ease.

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF THE ASSESSED TAX ACT.

(Continued from p. 65.)

VI. *Duties payable by Persons in respect of Hair Powder used or worn by them, (Schedule I, referred to in the Act.)*

Every person who shall have used or worn any powder within the period limited by any of the acts herein mentioned, shall pay the annual sum of 1l. 3s. 6d.

Rules for charging the said Duties.

1. The said rate or duty to extend to every sort or composition of powder worn as an article of dress, and to be assessed upon and paid by the person having worn the same within the year preceding the term for which the assessment ought to be made, except as herein-after mentioned.

2. The unmarried daughters of any person shall not be chargeable with the said last-mentioned duties by this act made payable, or with the

duties payable at the time of passing this act, or be required to make any return under this act, or the act in force at the time of passing this act, provided the parent of such daughters shall have more than two unmarried daughters, and shall have given an account in any list by him or her delivered under this act, or the acts now in force, of the whole number of such daughters, and shall have required to be assessed and charged for the whole number by one assessment, in which case every such parent shall be assessed and charged in respect to the whole number of such daughters in twice the sums so payable on any single person for his or her having worn hair powder, which shall exempt the whole number of daughters from the said duties, and each of them; and neither the person giving such account, or any of the persons returned in such account, in respect of whom such charge shall be made, shall in such case be liable to any penalties, by reason of the duty not being paid for the whole number of such daughters.

3. The master or mistress of any servant who shall have declared his or her intention to pay the duty which may be charged in respect of such servant, and shall in any lists returned by him or her have given a true account of all the servants kept, in respect of whom such duty shall be payable, setting forth the several capacities in which such servants are respectively kept, shall be charged for such servant or servants; and in every such case, every such servant shall be deemed and construed to be exempted from the said duties during his, her, or their continuance in the same service; and also every servant, who shall come into the service of such master or mistress in the room of such servant named therein, to serve in the same capacity during the year in which the duty shall be so charged; and no servant named in such list or any servant serving such master or mistress in any capacity mentioned in such list, shall, during the year for which such duty shall be charged, be required to make any such return, or to pay the said duties, or either of them, nor be liable to any penalty by reason of not making any such return, or not paying the said duty.

From this duty the following persons are exempted, viz.—1. Any of the royal family, and any of the menial servants of his majesty, or any of the royal family.—2. Any officer in actual employ in his majesty's navy, under the rank of commander; or any officer holding a commission in his majesty's navy under the said rank, who shall be employed on the establishment of the royal hospital at Greenwich; or any subaltern or non-commissioned officer or private in the army, artillery,

militia, division of marines, or corps of engineers: or any person inrolled and actually serving in any volunteer corps or body of men associated for the defence of any city, town, or place, and for maintaining public tranquillity and good order within the same, whether of infantry or cavalry, which now are or hereafter shall be raised; provided that every such person inrolled and serving as aforesaid, so claiming to be exempted, shall make such return as by this act is directed, with respect to the claim of exemptions; provided, that every such claim shall be proved by the certificate of the commanding officer of the corps, in the form in the schedule annexed, and according to the regulations of this act in other cases of exemption by such volunteers.—3. Any clergyman who shall not be possessed of an annual income of 100l. or upwards, whether arising from ecclesiastical preferment or otherwise; or any dissenting minister, duly qualified according to the Toleration Act, &c. and who shall not be possessed of an annual income of 100l. or upwards, however arising; and the income arising from any benefice or benefices shall be estimated on the average amount thereof, computed on the period of seven years next preceding that on which such exemption shall be claimed.

Certificate of exemption to be delivered by the members of volunteer corps, (schedule N. 1. referred to in the act.)

Form of Certificate to be delivered by Members of Volunteer Corps.

I, commanding officer of the do hereby certify, in pursuance of an act passed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of his majesty, intituled, an act [*here insert the title of this act,*] that the several persons herein named and described are severally enrolled and serving in the said corps, and have duly attended at the muster and exercise of the said corps for Days, in the course of the year next preceding the date thereof, which muster rolls have been duly returned, testifying the same pursuant to the said act.

(Signed)

Commanding Officer.

Dated the Day of

VII. *Duties payable for all Horses, Mares, and Geldings, kept and used by any Person or Persons for the Purpose of riding, or for the Purpose of drawing any Carriage chargeable with Duty (Schedule E. No. 1.)*

NUMBER THEREOF.	Amount of Duty for each Horse, Mare, or Gelding. £.	s.	d.
For 1 such horses, mare, or gelding	2	13	6
2 such horses, mares, or gelding	4	9	6
3 Do.	4	18	6
4 Do.	5	2	0
5 Do.	5	3	0
6 Do.	5	7	6
7 Do.	5	10	0
8 Do.	5	10	0
9 Do.	5	12	0
10 Do.	5	17	6
11 Do.	5	17	6
12 Do.	5	17	6
13 Do.	5	18	0
14 Do.	5	18	0
15 Do.	5	18	0
16 Do.	5	18	0
17 Do.	5	18	6
18 Do.	5	19	6
19 Do.	6	0	0
20 and upwards	6	1	0

Such duties to be payable annually for every horse, &c. used on any occasion for riding, or drawing any carriage for which any duty is payable by this act, or hired by the year, or any longer period, and to be paid by the person or persons using the same, except as after mentioned. From these duties are exempted,

1. Any person keeping any horse, &c. for the purpose of husbandry only, or of drawing any carriage (except such carriages as are liable to any duty by this act, or carrying burthens in the course of the trade or occupation of the owner of such horse, mare, &c. although the same shall be used for riding on the occasions and in manner herein-after mention-

ed; that is to say, when returning from any place to which any load or burthen shall have by such horse, mare, or gelding, been drawn or carried, or in going to any place from whence any load or burthen shall be to be brought back by any such horse, mare, or gelding, or on account of such horse, mare or gelding having been used for the purpose of riding to procure medical assistance, or for the purpose of riding to or from market, or to or from any place of public worship, or to or from any election of members to serve in parliament, or to or from any courts of justice, or to or from any meeting of the commissioners of taxes; provided such horse, mare, or gelding, shall not on any occasion be used for any other purpose save as aforesaid.

2. Any person occupying a farm as tenant at rack rent, the rent of which shall be less than 70l. a year, and making a livelihood solely thereby; or any person occupying any estate on any other tenure than as tenant at rack rent solely, or such estate, together with a farm at rack rent, the value of which in the whole shall be less than equivalent to a farm at the rack rent of 70l. a year (reckoning the value of every estate occupied by the owner thereof, or on any tenure other than as tenant at rack rent, as equivalent to double the amount of the like farm at rack rent) and making a livelihood solely by such his own estate, or by such estate and farm jointly, and using occasionally for the purpose of riding any horse, mare, or gelding, which shall be bonâ fide kept and usually employed for the purposes of husbandry.

3. Any person occupying a farm, and making a livelihood solely thereby, or any person carrying on a trade, and making a livelihood solely thereby, or making a livelihood by such occupation and trade jointly; or any ecclesiastical person not possessed of an annual income of 100l. or upwards, whether arising from any ecclesiastical preferment or otherwise, for one horse, mare, or gelding used only for the purpose of drawing any carriage with less than four wheels, liable to the duty hereby made payable on taxed carts.

(2) *Duties payable on Horses let to Hire.*

For every horse, mare, or gelding, let to hire for riding, or drawing any carriage, for less that one year, in any manner so that the Stamp office duty, payable by law on horses let to hire, shall not be payable, the sum of 2l. 13s. 6d.

To be charged annually on the person, letting the same; provided, if a due return thereof shall not be made by the hirer or hirers, according to this act, the progressive duty, as set forth in schedule (E) No. 1. shall be chargeable in respect of every such horse, mare, or

gelding, on the person or persons hiring the same, and making such default as aforesaid, subject to the provisions contained in this act concerning the same.

For every horse, mare, or gelding, bonâ fide kept for the purpose of racing or running for any plate, prize, or sum of money, or other thing, or kept in training for any of the said purposes, whether in the stables of the proprietor or proprietors, or of any other person or persons, the sum of 2l. 13s. 6d.

Such said duty to be charged annually on the person having the custody, charge, or management of such horses, mares, or geldings.

For every horse, mare, or gelding, not chargeable with any of the preceding duties, and for every mule, except in the cases herein-after mentioned, wherein other duties are made payable, the sum of 14s.

Duties payable on Husbandry Horses, (F. No. 2.)

Any person occupying a farm at rack rent, for less than 20*l.* a year, and making a livelihood solely thereby, or occupying any estate on any other tenure than as tenant at rack rent solely, or such other estate, together with a farm at rack rent, the value of which in the whole shall be less than equivalent to a farm at the rack rent of 20*l.* a year (reckoning the value of every estate occupied by the owner thereof, or on any tenure other than as tenant at rack rent, as equivalent to double the amount of the like farm at rack rent) and making a livelihood solely by such his own estate, or by such estate and farm jointly or principally thereby, and likewise a profit by any trade or employment, and keeping not more that two horses, mares, geldings, or mules, bonâ fide for the purpose of such occupation, shall be charged for each horse, &c. the sum of 2s. 10*d.*

Any person occupying a farm at rack rent in Wales, the rent of which shall be less than 10*l.* sterling a year, and under the like circumstances, and keeping not more than two horses, &c. bonâ fide for such purposes, shall be charged for each horse, &c. the sum of 2s. 10*d.*

These duties to be charged annually, and paid by the person or persons keeping or using such horses, &c. and to be payable for every horse, which shall not be chargeable nor have been charged with any duty payable in that year, according to the preceding schedule, by virtue of the rules or exemptions therein contained, except as herein-after is mentioned: viz.

Any person whatever, for any horse, mare, or gelding, not being by due admeasurement of the height of thirteen hands, of four inches

each hand, or which shall not at any time whatever have been used for any purpose of labour or otherwise, shall be exempt from the said duties of 14s. and 2l. 10s. respectively.

Exemptions to the several Duties, as set forth in the several Schedules marked (E.) and (F.)

From the whole of these duties, the following cases were exempted, viz.—1. Any horse, &c. belonging to His Majesty, or any of the royal family.—2. Any postmaster, inkeeper, or other person, licensed for that purpose by the commissioners of stamps, in respect of any horse, &c. let to hire by him or her, in any manner where the stamp office duty payable on horses let to hire shall be duly satisfied and paid on each letting, and which shall not, on any occasion, be used for any other purpose.—3. Any person duly licensed to keep any carriage whatever, to be employed as a public stage coach or carriage for the purpose of conveying passengers for hire from different places in Great Britain, in respect of any horse, &c. actually and solely used and employed by such person in drawing such stage coach or carriage from place to place for hire.—4. Any person licensed by the commissioners for hackney coaches within the cities of London and Westminster, and the suburbs thereof, to keep any hackney coaches, for any horses, &c. kept for the purpose of drawing such coach, in respect of the duties in schedule (E.) No. 1. and for two horses, mares or geldings, and no more, kept for the purpose of drawing each coach so licensed in respect to the duties in schedule (F.) No. 1.—5. Any dealer in horses, assessed to the duties hereby made payable on such dealers, for any horse, &c. belonging to such dealer, and kept bonâ fide for sale, and not kept or used for any other purpose or in any other manner.—6. Any poor person who, shall be discharged from the house duty, in pursuance of the regulations of any of the acts herein mentioned, for any horse, &c. provided such persons shall not keep more than one horse, &c. and the same shall not be let to hire.—7. Any rector, vicar, or curate, actually doing duty in his church or chapel, who shall not be possessed of an income of sixty pounds per annum or upwards, arising from ecclesiastical preferment or otherwise; and who shall not keep more than one horse, for the purpose of riding, which otherwise would be chargeable with duty according to the provisions of this act, except such person who shall occasionally perform the duty appertaining to any rector, vicar, or curate, without being the regular officiating minister of the parish or place in which such duty shall be performed.—8. Any effective officer commanding a

volunteer corps, claiming and returning his exemption for such number of horses, mares, or geldings as he shall have been required to keep for his majesty's service in such corps and no more.—9. Any field officer not being commandant, and any adjutant of any volunteer corps, and any person serving in any corps of yeomanry volunteer cavalry, or providing a horse for any other person serving in any such corps who shall be returned in the manner required by law as effective, and as having used any horse, mare, or gelding, for such service on the several days of muster and exercise of such corps, provided in every such last-mentioned case the exemption shall be claimed and returned in the manner required by the said last mentioned act, and a certificate shall be delivered of such effective service in the manner required by the eleventh section of an act passed in the forty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An act to consolidate and amend the provisions of the several acts relating to corps of yeomanry and volunteers in Great Britain, and to make further regulations relating thereto."—10. Any non-commissioned officer or private of any of the regiments of cavalry, or in the artillery, for any horse used in his majesty's service.

Duties on Horse Dealers (Schedule H.) referred to in the Act.

Every person who shall use or exercise the trade and business of a horse dealer within the cities of London and Westminster and the liberties of the same respectively, the parishes of Saint Mary-le-Bone and Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, the Weekly Bills of Mortality, or the borough of Southwark, in the county of Surrey, the annual duty of 22*l.* 10*s.*

Every person who shall use or exercise the trade and business of a horse dealer in any other part of Great Britain, the annual duty of 11*l.* 5*s.*

(To be concluded in our next.)

STATE OF THE SILK TRADE.

THE annexed state of the Silk Trade will shew the cause of so many of our poor silk weavers being at this time out of bread, and chiefly owing to the want of *Italian Silk* in the market. By our list of the cargoes just now arrived from China *(inserted in this number of our Magazine)* our readers will perceive the quantity just arrived by that fleet. We are, however, happy to

understand, that a considerable quantity of raw silk may now be expected *via* Malta, and it will afford us pleasure to announce the same.—Our *Price Current* will shew the enormous price which the article at present brings in the market, and is, therefore, not to be wondered at, that every species of silk goods should rise in proportion.

There was on the 1st of April, 1808, remaining in the Company's warehouse, Silk sold, but uncleared as follows:—

China	70 Bales
Bengal	469
Privilege, Do.	730
Organzine	9

The Sale of the 5th April has added to the above,—

China	487
Bengal	971
Privilege, Do.	382
Organzine	187

There is just arrived, and which will be put up to sale in Sep.

Bengal	1270
Privilege, Do.	218

N. B. This is all that can possibly arrive in time for the Sept. sale.

Italian silks in the Market	none
	4793 Bales

The above is all that can be obtained to supply the manufactory, fit or unfit, for 12 months; unless the French Emperor permits again the importation of Italian Silks.

The Consumption of the Trade.

In 1807 was imported from Italy and other parts of Europe 915,218lbs. of silk, which taken at 140lbs. each, the average weight of India company's bales, even including Chinas, makes 6537 Bales

With the usual quantity imported from Italy, the India Company have sold at the four preceding sales, the following quantity, and which has been actually consumed, with the exception of the stock now in the warehouse, sold and uncleared, viz.

September Sale, 1806.....	2351 Bales	
March Sale, 1807.....	2380	9847 Bales sold in
September Sale, 1807.....	3091	2 years.
March Sale, 1808.....	2025	
Half for one year		4923
Actual consumption per annum		11,460 Bales
Quantity in the country		4793
Deficit, if no Italian silks come in		6667

TRADE OF PORTUGAL.

WINE being one of the great exports of Portugal to this Country, we here subjoin *the Shipping List* for the years 1800, and 1806, by which it will appear, that in the former year there was shipped off from Oporto to this country, no less than 53,511 pipes of port-wine, and in the year 1806, only 37,902 ditto.

leaving a deficit of 15,609 pipes. This proves that Mr. Pitt's additional duties laid on this article, not only lessened the consumption of real Port-wine, but that the Revenue instead of being benefited has been injured. Thus have we been deprived of a *necessary* article, without any real reason for it; and in its stead large quantities of *Black-berry-wine* are imposed on the public for genuine port, at *moderate* rate of 5s. per bottle, at Taverns and Public-houses. We hope the Legislature will take into consideration the absurdity of continuing the present *heavy*

duties on *all* kinds of wine (*except French*), thereby opening a market for our old allies the Portuguese, and giving the comfort of the necessary article of wine to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

List of the Exports of Wine with the Quantity shipped by each from Porto in the Year 1800.

British Factory.

	Pipes.
Perry, Frend, Nassau, and Thomsons	3868
Thompson, Crofts and Co.	3409
Campion, Oppley, Hesketh, and Co.	3245
Warre and Co.	3034½
Harris, Brothers	2897½
Lambert, Kingston and Co.	2503½
Newman, Land, Hunt and Co.	2309¾
Stephenson, Searle and Son	1766
Pennell, Smith and Co.	1759½
Stafford, Swans, Knowsley and Stafford	1758½
Bearsley and Webb	1703
H. Burmester, Nash and Co.	1284½
Babington, Tidswell and Co.	706½
George Wye and Sons	651½
Page and Co.	527
Thomas, Snow and Co.	476½
Samuel Abbott	329

Other Foreigners.

Bernardo, Clamouse, Brown and Co.	1340¾
Administrators of John Nevil	525
Edward Molloy	424
Daniel, Bull and Silvius	408¾
Nicolau and Joaquim Kopke	344½
Amsinck and Robinson	310½
Manoel Guerner	228½
John Empson	132
Clement Searle	77
Francis Mullay	70
William Myler, Jun.	62
Patrone and Co.	38
Joaõ Baptista Fontana	24
Archer and Co.	23
John Quillinan	2

Portuguese.

Royal Wine Company	7151½
Jozé Monto. d' Almeida	2598½
Jozé da Cruz da Acençaõ	926½
Manoel Pereira Vianna de Lima	912
Ferreira, Cuntra and Rocha	859
Thomás da Rocha Pito	701½
Barboza de Lima	689½
Joaõ Henriques de Magathaens	643½
Jozé and Joaqou. d'Oliveira Lopo and Co.	533½
Jozé Pinto Monteiro	438½
Manl. Garcia d'Aguiar	319
Joaõ Ribeiro Vianna	3
Joaqm. Ferreira Sampayo	275
Cunha, Filhos and Co.	210
Joaõ Anto. Pinheiro	182
Joaõ Lopez Ferraz, Filho and Correa	310½
Jozé Ribo. Braga	170
Joaõ Ferreira Duarte	140½
Franco. Duarté Rodrigues	132½
Custo. de Gouvea Moiraõ	99
Joaqm. Jozé de Souza Pirez	90
Viuva Souto e Freitas	75
Franco. Ferra. Sampayo	47
Manl. Ignacio Pereira	42
Mello e Neiva	30
José Brandaõ	27
Jozé Correa d'Aguiar	15½
Bernardo Jozé Gonçalvez	13
Jozé de Souza Rocha	10
Manoel Joaqm. de Azevedo	4
Antonio de Souza Lobo	2

Of which were sent to the British dominions 53,511½ pipes, to the United States of America 105, Hamburgh 439½, Sweden 132½, Russia 10, Amsterdam 10, Denmark 2.

Total 54,210½ pipes.

List of the Exports of Wine, with the Quantities shipped by each from Porto, in the Year 1806.

	Pipes.		Pipes.
Warre and Co.	1181½	Ferrar, e Co.	241½
Babington and Co.	355½	Ferreira, Cunha, e Rocha	161
Harris, Haries and Roope	1560½	Gabriel Pereira da Rocha	20
Hunt and Newman	531½	Gouvea Pinto e Co.	2
Searle and Co.	1054	Joaquim da Costa Lima	3
Lambert, Kingston and Co.	2048½	Joaquim Ferreira Sampayo	366
Moris, Hathorn and Roberts	660	Joaõ Ferreira Duarte	102
Nash, Butler and Co.	908	Joaõ Henrique de Magalhaens and Co.	994
Offley, Hesketh, Webber and Co.	1779¼	Joaõ Ribeiro Viana	195
Page, Noble and Co.	1164	Joaõ Lopez Ferrar	3
Perry, Nassau and Thomson	3145½	Jeronymo Rossy	30
Pennells, Follet and Co.	579½	Jose de Almeida Solorico	6
Stafford, Swans, Knowsley and Co.	860¾	Jose Brandao	116
Thomas, Snow and Co.	542	Jose Dias Viamonte Oliveira	3
Thompson, Croft and Co.	1929½	Jose Fernandes Aveiro	44
Webb, Campbell and Gray	701	Monteiro de Almeida e Co.	2070½
Abbott and Quillinan,	591½	Ribeiro Braga	3
Clamouse, Browne and Co.	2027½	Isidors de Carvalho	1½
Cruz, Molloys and Co.	1101½	Lucas Jose Ribeiro	53
Daniel, Bull and Sylvius	144½	Manoel Antonio da Costa Guimaraens	25
Walsch and Co.	205½	Manoel de Paiva Ribeiro	7
Francis Archer	1054½	Manoel Guerner	6
H. Burmester and H. Van-Zeller	303½	Manoel Ignacio Pereira da Costa	22
Habert and Co.	20	Manoel Joaquim de Azeveido	86½
John Allen	39	Manoel da Nocha Martins Furtardo, e Co.	40
Jonathan Wilks	65	Martinez Lopez, e Co.	335½
Nicholas Copque and Co.	236½	Margarida Arantes Fontana	65
Rudolffo Amsinck and Co.	21	Sebastiaõ Gonzales Marcinez	259
Schindler Rocher and Nahm	10½	Thomas, e Manoel Correa de Aguiar	10
Thaddeu Wassermeyer	66	Thomas Francisco Lopes	59
Van-Zellers and Co.	1379	Thomas da Rocha Pinto	361½
The Royal Port Company	3474	Vincente Cosme Pereira de Carvatho	6
Antonio Joaquim de Carvalho	10½	Viuva Alves	1
Barbora de Lima	352½	Viuva Mello and Wye	635
Bernardo Jozé Gonçalves	16	Viuva Souto Freitas, e Fithos	120½
Cunha Fithos e Co.	248		
Cuslodio Jose Pareira de Miranda	8½		
Falla and Filhos, e Silveira	6		

Of which were sent to the British dominions 37,902½ pipes, to the United States of America, Hamburgh, Sweden, Russia, Holland and Denmark the remaining 1145 pipes.

Total 39,047½ pipes.

NEW CHANNELS OF TRADE.

Regulations for the Brasil Trade.

By the 43 Geo. 3. c. 11. reciting that it was expedient to permit the produce of Brasil, or any other territories of the crown of Portugal in South America, to be imported into Great Britain, and Ireland, in ships of those countries, or of Portugal; it is enacted that from the passing of this act *, it shall be lawful to import into the United Kingdom, directly from Brasil, or any of the territories and possessions of the Crown of Portugal on the continent of South America, in ships or vessels built in the kingdom of Portugal, before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eight, or in ships or vessels built in any of the aforesaid territories or possessions on the continent of South America, or in ships or vessels taken by the ships or vessels of war belonging to the Portuguese government, or belonging to any subjects of the said government, having commissions or letters of marque and reprisal from the Portuguese government, and condemned as lawful prize in any court of Admiralty of the Portuguese government, of which condemnation proof shall be given to the satisfaction of the commissioners of His Majesty's customs, or any four or more of them, if in England, or any three or more of them if in Scotland, or to the satisfaction of the commissioners of the customs, or any three or more of them, in Ireland, and owned by subjects of the Portuguese government resident in the said territories and possessions on the continent of South America, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners at least are subjects of the Portuguese government, and residents in the said territories and possessions, any goods, wares, or merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said territories and possessions (which are not prohibited by law to be imported from foreign countries), and to enter and land such goods, wares, and merchandise, upon payment of the

* The act passed March 11th, 1808.

same duties as are now payable on such or similar articles when imported from the kingdom of Portugal, subject to the like conditions and regulations as in the case of such goods not imported in a British-built ship, notwithstanding any thing contained in the Navigation Act (12 Car. ii.) or any other act to the contrary.

By the 48 Geo. 3. c. 109, (for regulating the trade between Great Britain and the Portuguese territories in South America*), reciting the preceding statute, and that it was further expedient to give relief with respect to the duties payable on certain articles, being the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Portuguese territories in South America, it is enacted: That from the passing of this act, any goods, wares, or merchandize, being of the growth, produce, and manufacture of Brasil, or any other territories or possessions of the crown of Portugal in South America, (which are not prohibited by law from being imported from foreign countries), and which shall have been or shall be imported directly into Great Britain, either in British-built ships or vessels owned, navigated and registered according to law, or in such ships or vessels as are in the said recited act particularly described, shall and may be entered and landed on payment of such duties of customs and excise, and no higher, as are payable on goods, wares, and merchandize of the like denomination or description, upon their importation into Great Britain from any other foreign country; and in cases where different duties are imposed upon goods, wares, or merchandize of the like denomination or description, imported from different foreign countries, then upon payment of the lowest duties which by law are required to be paid on the importation into Great Britain of any such goods, wares, or merchandize from any other foreign country: But where any goods, wares, or merchandize are imported from Brasil, or any of the said territories or possessions in any ship or vessel not being British-built, owned, navigated and registered according to law, such goods, wares, and merchandize shall be subject and liable to the duties due and payable on similar articles when imported in such ship from any other foreign country. 48 G. 3. c. 109. §. 1.

Any tobacco being the growth or production of Brasil, or of any other territories or possessions of the crown of Portugal in South America, may be imported into Great Britain in British-built ships or vessels, or in such ships or vessels as are described in the said recited act, upon payment of the same duties of customs and excise, as tobacco imported by British subjects from any British colony or plantation in America is subject to; and any snuff being the manufacture and production of Brasil, &c. may be imported into Great Britain in

* Passed 25th June, 1808.

manner before mentioned, upon payment of such duties of customs and excise as snuff being the production or manufacture of Europe, imported from Europe, is or hereafter may be subject to, and may be warehoused and again exported without the payment of any duty on the exportation thereof, except the duties imposed by the 48 G. 3. c. 26. such tobacco and snuff to be subject respectively nevertheless to all and singular the regulations, restrictions, penalties and forfeitures relating to the importation and exportation thereof, or in any other respect relating thereto, the 29 G. 3. c. 68. and 30 G. 3. c. 40. or of any other act since made relating thereto: But nothing in this act shall extend to repeal or anywise alter the duties of package, balliage, or portage, or any other duties payable to the Mayor and commonality and Citizens of the city of London, or to the Lord Mayor of the said city for the time being, or to any other city or town corporate within the kingdom of Great Britain, or to repeal or anywise alter any special privilege or exemption to which any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, is or now entitled by law. §. 2.

The duties of customs and excise upon, for, and in respect of any such goods, wares, or merchandize so imported under the authority of this act, shall and may be respectively managed, collected, paid, recovered, allowed, appropriated, and applied in the same manner, as other duties of customs and excise; and subject to all the penalties &c. now in force for regulating the customs or excise. §. 3.

All goods, wares, or merchandize so imported from Brasil, &c. shall upon the exportation thereof from Great Britain be entitled to the same drawbacks as are allowed on the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandize of the like denomination and description, when exported from Great Britain, and there shall be allowed and paid the same drawbacks and bounties on goods, wares, and merchandize exported from Great Britain to Brasil, or any other of the territorites or possessions of the crown of Portugal in South America, or any of them, as are allowed by law upon the exportation of goods, wares, or merchandize of the like denomination or description, to any of the islands, plantations, or colonies belonging to the crown of Great Britain, in America. §. 4.

But nothing in this act shall extend to exempt any goods, wares, and merchandize of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Brasil, or of any of the territorites or dominions of Portugal on the continent of America, from the payment of any duties imposed by the 48 G. 3. c. 26. §. 5.

And whereas by the 43 G. 3. c. 132. it is enacted that certain articles enumerated in the table marked A. annexed to the said act, may be secured in warehouses belonging to the West India Dock Company without payment of duty. And whereas it is expedient to extend the said indulgence and to allow such articles, being the growth and produce of Brasil, or any other

territories or possessions of the crown of Portugal in South America, and imported directly from thence, to be secured in warehouses belonging either to the London Dock Company or to the West India Dock Company; it is enacted, that any three or more commissioners of customs in England may direct any of the articles enumerated or described in the table marked A. annexed to the said recited act, being of the growth or produce of Brasil, or any other territories or possessions of the crown of Portugal in South America, and imported directly from thence, to be secured either in the warehouses belonging to the West India Dock Company, or in the warehouses belonging to the London Dock Company, without the duties due on the importation thereof being first paid, on application being made for that purpose to the said commissioners by the owners, proprietors, or consignees of any such goods, any thing in the said recited act, or in any other act or acts of Parliament, to the contrary notwithstanding: But all goods so secured in any of the warehouses belonging to either of the Dock Companies, shall have the same benefits and shall be subject and liable to the same rules, regulations, conditions, securities, and restrictions, penalties, and forfeiturers, as the like goods, if secured in the warehouses belonging to the West India Dock Company would have been, or would be subject and liable to, by any act or acts of Parliament in force at the time of passing this act. §. 6.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 20, 1808.

THE following vessels have just arrived from China: the True Briton, Henry Addington, Cumberland, Britannia, Nottingham, Cuffnells, Scaleby Castle, and Retreat, on account of the East India Company. Their cargoes are as follow:

		lbs.
Tea, Bohea, whole chests	1,400	
half	800	780,573
quarter	2,400	
Best Bohea	29,028	2,579,466
Congou	51,421	4,490,534
Campoi	8,832	705,757
Souchong	1,472	101,030
Pekoe	991	60,631
Twankay	13,611	1,066,149
Superior Do.	2,543	69,914
Hyson Skin	2,884	187,126
Hyson	4,363	284,947
	119,795	10,426,126

Raw silk, chests 420 ..... lbs. 41,929
Nankeen cloth ..... Pieces 97,300

Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The East India Company have declared for sale the following goods: including private-trade and prize teas 6,550,000lbs.

On Wednesday, the 7th September, 1808.—*Prompt, 2d December following.*

Company's cinnamon, 168,000lb.—Ditto Tennevelly, 8000lb.—*Private trade and privilege*, nutmegs 38 chests, 3 boxes; do. and cloves, 12 chests and 6 boxes; long nutmegs 2 boxes.—Mace, 557lb.—*Prize* cloves, 15,000lb.—Nutmegs, 45,000lb.—Mace, 9000lb. as also other *prize* spices.

On Friday the 30th September, 1808.—*Prompt, 30th December following.*

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SALES.

At the company's sale, 12th July, prompt 14th October, 4,100 bags black pepper, sold from 11¼*d.* to 11⅝*d.* per lb. 268 bags white pepper, 2*s.* 1¼*d.* to 2*s.* 6½*d.* mixed pepper, 58 bags, 1*s.* 4½*d.* to 1*s.* 5½*d.* per lb.—*Privilege* black pepper, 195 bags at 10½*d.* to 10⅞*d.*; 5 bags all faults, 8½*d.* to 9⅞*d.*—*Private trade*, 11 bags, white, at 2*s.* 2½*d.* to 2*s.* 3½*d.*—Prize pepper, 9½*d.* to 10⅛d. per lb.

At the East India Company's Drug Sale, June 28th, Prompt 30th September, 1808, *the following goods were sold, viz.*

Private Trade, 358 chests Annisceds sold for 6*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.*—Assafœtida, 4 chests 1*s.*—Benjamin, 9 chests 25*l.* 5*s.* to 26*l*; and 52 chests 8*l.* to 11*l.* 10*s.*—Gambogium, 30 chests 28*l.* 5*s.* to 29*l.* 10*s.*; and 5 chests 10*l.* 5*s.* to 17*l.*—Coculus Indicus, 81 bags 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 18*s.*—Dragons blood, 17 chests 8*l.* 15*s.* to 12*l.* 15*s.*—Camphor unrefined, 56 chests and tubs 14*l.* 15*s.* to 15*l.* 15*s.*—Nux Vomica, 52 bags 1*l.* 6*s.*—Alkali, 134 bags 2*l.* 12*s.* 6d. to 2*l.* 13*s.*—Gum Animi, 63 chests 1*l.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*—Olibanum, 4 chests 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 5*s.*—Sticklack, 160 bags 10*l.* 10*s.* to 11*l.* 10*s.*—Shellack, 25 chests 5*l.* to 6l. 1*s.*—Sal Ammoniac, 14 chests 6*l.* 11*s* to 6*l.* 13*s.*—Safflower, 111 chests, 4*l.* 12*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*; and 8 bales 4*l.*—Turmerick, 80 bags 2*l.* 7*s.* to 2*l.* 8*s.*—Cassia Lignea, 700 boxes 6*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 19*s.*—74 boxes damaged 4*l.* 1*s.* to 5*l.* 8*s.*; and 17 boxes small Cassia, 3*l.* 2*s.* to 5*l.* 4*s.*—Ginger, 861 bags 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 11*s.*—Sago, 519 bags 1*l.* 17*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*—110 bags 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 12*s.*; and 3 bags sweepings 1*s.*—Cardemom, 130 bags 1*s.* 11*d.* to 3*s.*—Vermillion, 214 boxes 4*s.* 5*d.* to 4*s.* 7*d.*—Camphoroil, 84 british Bottles 1*s.* 7*d.* per bottle.—Musk, 15 boxes 1*l.* 5*d.* to 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per oz.—Rhubarb, 10 chests 7d. to 8d.—Castor oil, 345 earthen jars 1*s.* 8*d.*—Arrack, not bonded, 14 casks 1*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 11*d.* per gallon.

In Privilege, Cassia Lignea, 8 chests 9*l.* 9*s.* to 9*l.* 17*s.*—Ginger, 1 bag 2*l.* 4*s.*—Long Pepper, 33 bags 4*l.* 7*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*—Benjamin, 140 chests 10*l.* 10*s*, to 25*l.* 5*s.*—Galls, 209 chests 5*l.* 6*s.* to 5*l.* 14*s.*—Camphire, unrefined, 100 chests 13*l.* to 15*l.* 15*s.*—Gum Animi, 5 chests 10*l.* 5*s.* to 11*l.*—30 chests 2*l.* 17*s.* to 3*l.* 6*s.*—176 chests 1*l.* 5*s.* 1*l.* 19*s.*—277 bags 7*s.* to 12*s.*; and 24 casks 6*s.* 6*d.*—Gum Arabic, 14 chests 5*l.* to 5*l.* 3*s.*; and 349 chests 17*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.*—Ammoniacum, 17 chests 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*—Gum Trajacanth, 22 chests 12*s.* to 1*l.* 15*s.*—Myrrh, 8 chests 19*l.* to 22*l.* 10*s.*—Safflower, 144 bales 3*l.* 12*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s*—Sal Ammoniac, 23 chests 6*l.* 12*s.* to 6*l.* 13*s.*—Shellack, 17 chests 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Turmeric, 72 chests 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* per cwt.—Senna, 7 bales 1*s.* 1*d.*; and 16 bales 7½*d.* to 9½*d.*—Cardemoms, 50 bags 1*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*—Vermillion, 68 boxes 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d* per lb.—Musk, 1 box, 1*l.* 9*d.* per oz.

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of a large fleet from Jamaica, with a considerable quantity of West India produce;

the cargoes have come to a tolerably good market, as sugar (the principal of our import thence) has advanced full 2*s.* per cwt. owing to the distilling from sugar instead of grain, and not to any want of the article either for home consumption or exportation; thus we trust and hope that the relief granted by the Legislature to our West India Merchants and Planters, may have the desired effect; and that it will also prevent a want of corn for bread in the country, at a time when the Baltic is shut against us, whence we imported considerable quantities annually, as well as from the United States of America, where the present prohibition on their shipping, prevents our receiving any supply from thence. We may daily look for the arrival of another fleet from Jamaica, now far advanced on its passage for England. A fleet is likewise hourly expected to arrive from Malta, consisting of about 100 sail; it was spoken to on the 1st ultimo, by a brig arrived at Gibraltar; at that time it was near *Gergenti*. By this fleet we may expect large quantities of Italian rags, for the use of paper-makers, as also raw Italian silk, both of which articles are much wanted in the market; the first article to reduce the present enormous prices of all kinds of writing and printing paper, and the latter article to give employment to our poor silk-weavers, in Spitalfields, &c. who are at present out of employment for want of Italian silk: the China fleet having brought home a very small quantity of that article, and without a supply of Italian silk, *viâ* Malta, our weavers are likely to experience great distress. The legislature have, however, a bill before them, to enable merchants to import silk *direct* from Italy; and we trust it will ensure the best consequences. The last Mediterranean fleet brought about 1500 bags of Italian rags, mostly seconds and thirds; they were offered at 100*s.* but afterwards refused at even 84*s.* which is a heavy price for articles of that quality, in the absence of stronger and coarser Hambro's, &c. to work with them. Clean canvas rags have advanced, the present price being from 50*s.* to 60*s.*; and blued writing-papers (from the high price of smalts) have risen within a few days another five per cent.—The expectation of peace between this country and Russia, with the arrival of some ships thence, that had wintered in the Baltic, has already reduced the price of hemp 15*l.* to 20*l.* per ton, and linseed-oil 12*l.* to 20*l.* per ton. Cotton wool has advanced in price in consequence of large orders now executing at Manchester for South America, of all kinds of manufactured goods, and in the last week no less than 8000 bags of cotton wool were sold at Liverpool and principally to the trade. Old bowed sold from 19*d.* to 21*d.*; new bowed 21½d. to 22*d.*; Orleans 22*d.* to 2*s.*; Barbadoes 23*d.* to 23½*d.*; Demararas 2*s.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*; Brasils 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 4½*d.* per lb. with every appearance of the market being higher. At Manchester there has been a demand for water twist, and very large purchases have been made in Weft. Thus we already begin to find the advantage of our infant commerce with Brasil.

The treacherous conduct of *Buonaparte* to his former allies, the *Spaniards*, is likely to prove of considerable consequence to our commerce with the settlements of the latter in South America; already has it put the different manufacturing towns of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. to work, and there is no doubt that the *first sample of our articles* introduced into that part of the world, will insure us success, particularly when compared to the rough, unfinished kind of goods, they have been hitherto used to receive through Spain.—And we trust that the noble Spaniards, joined by their friends the Portuguese, and *benefitting by our joint assistance*, will ultimately rescue both Spain and Portugal, from the infernal grasp of that monster, who spares not the country which has hitherto supplied him with money to carry on war against every power in Europe!

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

Foreign Affairs.

DURING the last month, the public attention has been directed principally towards *Spain*; where the Patriots are continuing their noble efforts for liberating their country from the influence of gallic tyranny. A series of spirited proclamations has been issued by the different juntas, particularly by the supreme junta of Spain; which has formally issued a declaration of war against France, in the name of their sovereign Ferdinand VII. After recapitulating the treachery and tyranny of France, the imprisonment of the royal family of Spain, the seizure of its fortresses, &c. &c. they declare that they will not lay down their arms until the royal family are restored to them, and Buonaparte respects the liberty, integrity, and independence of the kingdom.

In pursuance of these determinations, the patriots are in different directions conducting their operations with much promptitude, vigour, and success. At Cadiz, they have taken possession of the French fleet: General Dupont has suffered a severe loss of troops in his engagements with the Patriot forces, by whom he is surrounded, and to whom, it is supposed, he has ere now surrendered. General Cuesta, indeed, has, according to recent accounts, received a check, and has lost a part of his detachment; although this loss does not appear to have damped the ardour of the Spaniards; who, aware that they have to encounter troops long since disciplined in the art of war, are far from being discouraged on that account, and continue still to prosecute their undertaking with vigour.

In the mean time, the unhappy sovereigns of Spain are rigorously confined by Buonaparte; whose long suspected design is now fully developed, by his formal elevation of Joseph Buonaparte, whom he has transferred from the kingdom of Naples to that of Spain. The new constitution of Spain, framed by the delegates at Bayonne, under the command of Napoleon, has been promulgated; and Joseph Buonaparte has commenced his melancholy progress towards Madrid, through the only passage that remains open to the strong forces that accompany him. He was crowned at St. Sebastians, where the most gloomy silence prevailed during the whole ceremony. The accounts recently arrived, state the cities to be nearly deserted at his approach: nor can his repeated professions of regard for his new subjects, inspire them with confidence or respect. The situation of the French at Madrid is very precarious: and from intercepted correspondence, we learn, that it is their firm persuasion, that if the Spaniards at Bayonne do not keep their promise of reducing the insurgents in the provinces, "All will be lost."—Every assistance in arms and ammunition, which Britain can afford, has been forwarded, to aid the patriots: and considerable supplies of arms, ammunition, and forces, are, at this time, dispatching with all possible celerity, to aid the energies of a great nation, in emancipating themselves from impending slavery.

A similar glorious spirit of patriotism pervades *Portugal*; whose inhabitants are arming in different directions, and preparing to embark in the same noble contest for freedom as the Spaniards. The situation of the French under the command of General Junot is daily becoming more critical.

The hostilities between Sweden and Russia continue to be carried on, but little of importance has been achieved by the belligerent powers. The British expedition, under the command of Sir John Moore, has returned home, in consequence of a misunderstanding between his Swedish Majesty and the General.

Considerable discontents are stated to prevail in France; where the prices of colonial produce are exorbitant. The real state of Spain is studiously concealed from the knowledge of the French; who have, however, it seems, been informed, at length, that some petty insurrections have broken out, which are in a train to be suppressed. Buonaparte has suspended for the present his definitive organization of the confederation of the Rhine; but he has completed his territorial arrangements in favour of his newly created Dukes, &c. in Italy, Poland, and Westphalia, where revenues, (from 25,000 to 40,000

francs per annum) may be redeemed by the sovereigns of the respective countries, where they are situated within two years: the money so paid is to be remitted to the imperial treasury of France, there to be invested in the purchase of other estates. This, it is computed, will carry 150 *millions* of money into that country, and greatly enhance the value of landed property there.

In *Holland* little has occurred worthy of notice. A considerable sensation has been excited there, in consequence of a report on the Continent, that Buonaparte had announced his intention of translating his brother Louis to the throne of Naples. This report has acquired increased credit, from an order issued in the Dutch army, for dismissing all officers who are not natives of Holland, which it is expected will be united to the crown of France.

At length the Pope has formally been dispossessed of his ecclesiastical dominions, and degraded by Buonaparte from his title as a sovereign prince,—with an allowance, however, of 300,000 scudi per month. His Holiness has published a reply to Buonaparte, written with much meekness, yet at the same time displaying a manliness of sentiment, that will probably create a powerful sensation in a country so devoted to the papal government as Italy.

The Emperor of Austria is organizing a vast military force or *levy-en-masse*, which has been the subject of much negociation between Buonaparte and the Emperor, but little satisfactory, it should seem to the former.

America still presents a scene of party violence. It is now distinctly understood, that Mr. Jefferson resigns. Mr. Madison offers himself as president, and Mr. Clinton as vice-president; and both are supported by the present government and the democratic party, in opposition to Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Pinckney, who are to have the support of the Federalists. The embargo is still in force, much to the dissatisfaction of the Americans, some of whom continue to trade (by means of rafts, &c.) across the lake Champlain, with our colonies, in defiance of their government.

Domestic Affairs.

The parliament closed its sittings on the 4th of July, and was prorogued by commission to the 20th of August; when, unless special business should require it to be convened, a further prorogation is expected to take place. A great variety of public and private acts received the royal assent. His Majesty's speech breathed that manly confidence, which the cordial support of a loyal nation only could inspire, particularly towards Spain. To that country, in particular, and also to Portugal, the attention of government and of the nation has been directed. Fifteen hundred Spanish prisoners have been sent home, accompanied by ample donations of arms, ammunition, and money (as already briefly intimated): and it is now ascertained, that the extensive armament, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, has set sail from Cork, it is generally supposed for Spain; and another large expedition is preparing, to accompany the troops under the command of General Moore, lately returned from Sweden, the destination of which is not yet known.

An ambassador from Turkey has arrived with proposals to the British government; the purport of which has not yet transpired. They are conjectured to have come with the purpose of soliciting aid, as several of the Turkish provinces are in a state of tumult. Two other deputies have also arrived from Spain, with which country the intercourse is now completely open. An order was issued by the privy council, early in the month, declaring the provinces where the patriots were in arms, to be in a state of amity, and restoring the commercial relations between the two countries. In consequence of this, numerous applications have been made and granted for ships to sail to the different Spanish ports that are open, without waiting for convoy.

Our government has taken off the restriction under which the trade with Hayti laboured, in point of the return cargoes not exceeding a certain per centage on those outward; and has also specially instructed all Admirals on foreign stations to be extremely cautious of detaining vessels having his Majesty's licence on board.

THE MARINE LIST.

The American ships George, Rising Sun, Aurora, America, Hope, and Thomas Jefferson, are condemned in France.

The Calypso, Booth, from London to Heligoland, was taken 17th by the Amsterdam Dutch privateer; retaken by the Aggressor GB. and sent for her destination.

The Sarah Elizabeth, Colberg, from Gibraltar to Gothenburg, is taken and carried into Norway.

The Amsterdam Dutch Privateer, pierced from 12 guns, and full of men, arrived at Yarmouth 28th, prize to the Rosamond SW. She had captured the Speculator of Jersey bound to Gottenburgh.

The Mariner, Cortis, from Jamaica to London, was taken early in May in the Caicos Passage, by two Privateers.

The Vrow Maria Cathrina, Visser, is detained by the Providence AS. and sent into Grimsby.

The Ann Jane, Ellerby; the Royal Edward, Anderson; the Woolfington, ——; and three others, names unknown, from Liverpool to Nova Scotia, have been taken by the French, and given up after being plundered.

The Augustus, of New York, Hurdle, from China, is detained by the Insolent GB. and sent into Plymouth; she sailed from Canton early in February. The Jupiter MW and six Indiamen, were to sail for England about the 20th of that month.—The Augustus touched at the Cape of Good Hope (about 16th April) where accounts had been received of the capture of Tranquebar, by the squadron under command of Sir Edward Pellew.

The William, Wells, bound to Liverpool, lost her bowsprit off the east end of Jamaica, and put back.

The Luzon, Henly, from Newfoundland to Quebec, was stranded the beginning of December last, on the Island of Anticosty, where the Captain and crew wintered. About 30 puncheons of rum and part of the rigging, sails, anchors, &c. were saved.

The Nelly, Sughrue, from Jamaica, is arrived at Plymouth, after being on shore on the Caicos's, where she was boarded by a boat's crew from a French Privateer, who left her and went on board the Mariner, Curtis; the Nelly got off after throwing about 200 casks overboard.

The Robert, Allchis; the Friendschaft, Reimers; the Unterneeming, Rohde; the Rochelle, David; the Krone Von Varel, Gerdes; Concorden, Klein; the Uranus, Kahr; bound to the Baltic, were carried into Dantzig 17th ult. by a French Cutter Privateer, of 8 guns and 45 men.

The Charlotte, Phelp, from Gottenburg to Leith, was deserted by the crew off Buchanness, on the appearance of a sloop supposed to be a Privateer. The master and crew arrived at Leith 1st instant.

The Juliana, of and for Hambro, from Buenos Ayres, is detained by the Foudroyant MW. and sent into Portsmouth.

The Betsey, Otto, bound to Baltimore, was on shore in Limehouse Reach on Friday, but got off without any material damage.

The Transporten, Shmidt, sailed from Gottenburg, on 25th November last, bound to Dublin, and has not since been heard of.

The North Star, Drysdale, from Leith to the Greenland and Davis's Streights Fishery, was burnt on the 30th March.

The American ships Two Maries, and the Mercury, are condemned in France; the former at Nantz.

An American Brig, from Baltimore to Bordeaux (with passengers) is detained by the Amethyst Frigate, and sent into Plymouth.

The Tiger of New York, Clark, from Baltimore to Bordeaux (with 49 Spanish Passengers) is detained by the Growler GB. and sent into Plymouth.

The Juno, Robinson, bound to the Baltic, is taken and burnt by the Danes, near Dragoe.

The Hero, French 74 (Admiral Rossilly); Neptune, 84; Pluton, 74; Argonaut 74; Algesiras 74; and a Frigate, in the Harbour of Cadiz, surrendered to the Spanish Force in that port, on 14th ult.

The Pere Cæsar, French Brig letter of Marque, from Martinique, laden with coffee and cotton, was

taken off St. Andero 29th ult. by the Seine Frigate, and is arrived at Plymouth.

The Juffrow Rosalie, —— from Bordeaux, is detained by the Paz Schooner, and sent into Portsmouth.

A fleet of upwards of 100 sail from Malta, was spoken with about 1st. ult. near Gergenti, by a brig which arrived at Gibraltar on 14th.

The American ship Dragon, from Rotterdam to Philadelphia, is detained by the Forrester SW. and sent into the Downs.

The Susan, Stewart, of Dundee, from the Baltic to London, was lost on Jutland in Nov. last, crew saved.

The Sloop Courier, Wilkinson, from Newcastle to Sandwich, sprung a leak and put into Whitby a few days since, and sunk there.

The Georges, Hughes, from Gibraltar to London, and about 40 sail, parted from the fleet which sailed from Gibraltar on the 19th ult. under convoy of the Hydra Frigate on 22d, to the southward of Cape St. Vincent's.

The Elizabeth and Mary, Graff, from Hayti and Jamaica to London, was lost on the Grand Caicos, 23d April.

The Irlam, Keysar, from Liverpool to Barbadoes; and the Kingston Bruton, from London to Jamaica, were all well 29th May, in lat. 58. 42. long. 14. W.

The Bayley, Affleck, from Liverpool to Gottenburg, is lost on Langness Point, Isle of Man; crew and part of the cargo saved.

The Seringapatam, Clarke of London, was all well round Cape Horn in May, 1807.

The Cambridge, ——, From Jamaica to Liverpool, was spoken with the 20th May, between Cumberland Harbour and Cape Maize.

The ship Roboreus, Hall from Baltimore to New Orleans, was captured 4th May on the Bahama Bank, by two French privateers, and carried into Cuba, where the cargo was taken out, and the ship given up to the crew and passengers, and arrived at Charleston 21st. On 8th of May the same privateer captured the Mary, Mason, from New Orleans.

The Lady Nugent, Peabody, from Jamaica to New York, is put into Halifax in distress.

The Industry of Hythe, Jull, master from Milford to Rye, and the Mary of and for Shoreham, Cheesman, master, from Milford, laden with coals, were captured 12th instant, off the Land's End, by a French Schooner privateer

A sloop laden with 500 barrels of flower, 10,000 shingles &c. from Halifax to St. Croix, was taken 24th May, by a French privateer, and carried into St. Eustatius. The privateer had captured four other vessels.

The Amethyst Frigate, has captured and sent into Plymouth, two French Chasse Maries, laden with staves and naval stores, and destroyed eight others.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES,

From Lloyd's List.

ARRIVED AT GRAVESEND.

June 27. Speculation, *Wheeler*, from Youghall; Ruckers, *Soper*, and Latona, *M'Grath*, from St. Domingo; Scipio, *Angelo*, from the Brasiles.

June 29. Progress, *Parish*; Harvey, *Booth*, and Krone of Oldenburgh, from Petersburg. Betsey, *Pattison*; Peggy, *Edington*; Penelope, *Lumb*; and Priscella, *Wick*, from Stockholm. Wilhelmina, Johanna Maria, and St. Johannes, from Carlscrona. Mercurius, *Guest*, from Uddewalla. Russel, *Fowler*, from Youghall. Goodintent, *Reynel*, from Gottenburg.

June 30. Nottinghaim, from China. Charlton, *West*, from S. Seas. Myttle, *Nightingale*, from Stockholm. Neva, *Sedgeworth*, from Petersburg. Alknomac, *Halstead*, from New York. Unanimity, *Cumming*, from Waterford.

July 1. Retreat, *Hay*; True Briton, *Clark*; Britannia, *Birch*; Cuffnells, *Wellbank*; Scalesby Castle, *Lock*; Henry Addington, *Kirkpatrick*; and Cumberland, *Farrer*, from China. Sir Andrew Hammond, *Barr*, from Jamaica. Helena, *Durell*, from Mogadore.

July 3. Trafalgar, *Keen*; Brockbank, *Forbes*; Isabella, *Green*; Hanover, *Adamson*; Camden, *Taylor*; Harlequin, *Shepherd*; Fame, *Kennan*; Trafalgar, *Ferguson*; Flora, *Thompson*; Nesbitt, *Wood*; Thames, *Maule*; Princess Charlotte, *Brown*; Friendship, *Smith*; Rosina, *Potter*; and Clarendon, *Allen*, from Jamaica. Logan, *Myrick*, from New York.

July 4. Hamilton, *Gunhouse*; Symmetry, *Liddell*; Tottenham, *Turner*; and Mary and Sussannah, *Clarke*, from Jamaica.

July 5. Golden Grove, *Mills*, from Jamaica. Thornton, *Mitchinson*, from New Brunswick. Juffrow Hannah, *Lonas*, from Stockholm.

July 7. Heroine, *Gray*; Louisa, *Thorp*; Jannett, *Calder*; Adonis, *Melville*; Speculator, *Dalrymple*; and Richard, *Perrin*, from Jamaica. Apollo, *Cameron*. Queen Charlotte, *Andrews*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

July 8. Reward, *Gulling*; Lian Romney, *Dawson*; Mary Ann, *Ferguson*; Dowsons, *Prowdlove*; Catherine, *Greene*; Pacific, *Bucham*; Mary Ann, *Veaner*; Monarch, *Kent*; Mentor, *Goodwin*; Hope, *Deschamp*; Duke, *Linder*; Elington, *Kennedy*; Albion, *Cross*; Tullock Castle, *Fisher*; London, *Goldfinch*; Caroline, *Hodgson*; Ida, *Haymen*; Ben Lomond, *Barr*; Generous Planter, *M'Pherson*; Richard, *Perrin*; Sterling, *Jefferson*; Isle of Thanet, *Young*; Lusitania, *Carmen*; Queen, *Weeks*; Clarendon, *Allen*; Edward Foote, *Jenning*; Elizabeth, *Stevenson*; and Prince George, *Bailey*, from Jamaica. Queen Charlotte, *Andrews*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

July 10. Maria, *Hocquard*; Lune, *Brown*; Earl St. Vincent's, *Hutton*; Ceres, *Warren*; Cornwall, *M'Dowall*; Sir Godfrey Webster; Naiad, *Ostle*; Country Squire, *Clark*; Fortune, *Molloy*; Nelly, *Sughrue*; and Sovereign, *Smith*, from Jamaica. Aurora, *Fitzsimmonds*, from Belfast. Vine; and Bonetta, *Best*, from Newry. Elizabeth, *Bogue*; and Martha, *Hebler*, from Waterford. Waterman, *Taylor*; and Harmony, *Watson*, from Limerick. Friendship, *Benton*; and Favourable, from Guernsey. Ann, *Taylor*, from the Isle of Sky. Sampson, *Harris*, from Youghall.

July 11. Britannia, *Brown*, from Guernsey.

July 17. Commerce, *Cansalvers*, from Rio. Amelia, *Binkham*; Kitty *Lines*; and Gustavus, *Lunn*, from Stockholm. Thomas, *Nedley*; and Confidence, *Lanston*, from Gottenburg.

July 18. Malvina, *Smith*, from Madeira. Foster, *Burges*, from Gottenburg. Trowry, *Bennett*, from Limerick. Glenalvon, *M'Pherson*, from Waterford.

SAILED FROM GRAVESEND.

June 27. Orb, *Hill*, for Dublin. Lydia, *Ransom*, for St. Michael's.

June 29. Two Sistrrs, *Jugall*, for Antigua. Gallant Schemer, *Smith*, for Gibraltar. Jane, *Davis*, for Dublin.

June 30. Venus, *Saggs*; Hope, *Wilson*; and Friendship, *Hedden*, for Stockholm. Thames, *Grieve*, for Barbadoes.

July 1. Emerald, *Chivers*, for the Cape of Good Hope. Eliza, *M'Intosh*, for Curacoa.

July 4. Diadem, *Smith*; and Gov. Milne, *Pupdicomb*, for Rio Janeiro. Lord Carrington, *Bennington*, for Malta. Amphitrite, *Colborn*, for Halifax.

July 5. Mary, *Bennett*, for St. Salvador. Alexander, *Nevin*, for Rio Janeiro. Ann, *Artes*, for Malta.

July 6. Catherine, *Fenn*, for Gibraltar and Malta.

July 7. Fingal, *Denning*, for St. Catherine's. San Pedra Aguia, *Rosenda*, for Maranhao. Hope, *M'Echran*, for Jamaica. Black, *Ripley*; and Amazon, *Yeoman*, for Malta. William, *Hillman*; and Traveller, *Coulson*, for Cork.

July 8. Catherine, *Browne*, for Malta. Ranger, *Henderson*, for Gibraltar. Katherine, *Burnett*, for Limerick. Earl Percy, for Brasils.

July 9 and 10. Washington, *Harding*, for Boston. Lavant, *Redden*; Ceres, *Murry*; and Ocean, *Morris*, for Brasils. Drummond, *Richmond*; Titus, *Helop*; and Mary Ann, *Tongue*, for Malta. Hambletonian; and Resolution, *Percy*, for Dublin. Maria, *Goodman*, for Gottenburg. Gertrude, *Cundy*, for Malta. Ann, *Kirby*, for Guernsey.

July 11. Favourite, *Freeman*; Argus, *Fraser*, and William Pitt, *Saunders*, for Africa. Providence, *James*, for Dublin.

July 15. Young Dixon, *Prowse*, for Dominica. Alert, *Burgess*, for Malta.

July 16. Ann, *Ritchie*, for Gottenburg. Commerce, *Robbins*, for Madeira. G. O. *Sutherland*, for Africa. Mary Allison, *Farina*, for Cork. Reliance, *Spike*, for Stockholm. John and Joshua, *Nicholson*, Gottenburg.

June 17. Goodintent, *Richards*; and Brothers, *Mayther*, for Brasils. June, *Patie*, for Africa. Stag, *Carpenter*, for Madeira. Prince Town, *Fraser*, for South Seas.

ARRIVED AT PORTSMOUTH.

June 28 Arethusa frigate; Sir Godfrey Webster; Albion, *Butler*; Baroness Longueville; Lusitania, *Carmen*; Speculator; Caroline, *Hodson*; Princess of Wales, *M'Kinlay*; Elizabeth, *Stevenson*; Catherine Green, *Steele*; Queen, *Pondler*; Tullock Castle, *Fisher*; Nile, *Park*; Dawsons, ——;

Ida, *Hayman*; Sterling, *Jefferson*; Flora, ——; Sir E. Hamilton, *Bell*; Earl St. Vincent, *Hutton*; Generous Planter, *M'Pherson*; Llan Rumney, *Dawson*; Trafalgar, *Ferguson*; Parthian, *Forrest*; Ceres, *Warren*; Mary Ann, *Ferguson*; Echo, *Shaw*; Ann, *Brough*; Isle of Thanet, *Alkin*; Prince George, *Bayley*; London, *Goldfinch*; Louisa, *Thorp*; Symmetry, *Liddell*; Tottenham, *Turner*; Friendship, *Smith*; Burdon, *Smyth*; Cornwall, *Campbell*; Reward, *Cullen*; Camden, *Tyler*; Etingdon, *Kennedy*; Edward Foote; Clarendon, *Allen*; Richard, *Perrin*; Hope, *Deschamps*; Adonis, *Melville*; Ben Lomond, *Barr*; Monarch, *Kent*; Roselle. ——; Thames, *Maule*; Richard (Transport); British Queen, *Wardlow*; Lune, *Brown*; Princess Charlotte, ——; Jannett, *Calder*; Mentor, *Goodwin*; Albion, *Cross*; Nesbitt, *Wood*; Apollo, *Reddall*; Emerald, *Douglas*; Harlequin, *Shepherd*; Posthumous, *Tear*; Pacific, *Buchanan*; and Fame, *Konnan*; from Jamaica. Sprightly SW. from a cruize. Megara SW. Surry, *Potts*; Britannia, *Robinson*; Venus, *Lowther*; from the Downs.

June 30. Boadicia frigate, from a cruize; Melville SW. from Plym.

July 1. Clio, *Lennon*, from London, for Antigua.

July 2. Alert, SW. and a fleet from the Downs.

July 3. Thames, *Greeve*, from the Downs.

July 4. Alcmene frigate from Plym.

July 5. Pomene frigate from Plym.

July 6. Robert and Sarah transports, from the Mediterranean. Royalist and Regard from Plymouth.

July 9. Triumph MW. from the Downs. Governor Milne, *Puddicombe*, from London, for the Brasils.

July 11. Whim, *Forbes*, from Gibraltar.

July 15. Lily SW. from the Leeward Islands; Defender GB. and Hardy, GB. from a cruize.

July 16. Mermaid Schooner, from Gibraltar.

July 17. Mary, *Ford*; from Plymouth; Woolwich SS. and a Fleet in the Downs; Bustard SW. from Plymouth.

July 18. Alert SW. a Fleet; Four Brothers Transport; Latona; a South Sea ship; a Brasil ship; Peggy's Success Transport, from the Mediterranean, and Pursuit from the Downs.

SAILED FOR PORTSMOUTH.

July 29. Hyperion frigate, from the Mediterranean; Defender gun brig; General Elliot transport; Howe transport; Experiment transport; Jackall transport; Broderick transport; Albion transport; Rebecca transport; Eagle transport; Whisk and Argo transports from Cork.

June 30. Blazer GB. for a cruize.

July. 2 Polyphemus MW. and Achates SW. for the West Indies. Mentor, *Wood*; Mary, *Jennings*; and Eleanor, *Osborn* for Jamaica. Hercules, *Duncan*; Industry, *Pinsen*; Martha, *Elvish*; and Sibella, *Love* for Barbadoes. Augusta, *Hutchinson*; Eden, *Allyward*; Loyalist, *Sieveright*, and Clio, *Lennon* for Antigua. Mount's Bay, *Tregarthen* for St. Kitt's. Maria and Ann, *Clancy*; and Ann, *Prescott* for Trinidad. Rosetta, *Marthall* for St. Lucia. William, *Sinclair*; and Mary, *Kenhall* for Demerara. Pilgrim, *Watson* for Surinam. Providence, *Ingram*, New Providence. Lord St. Helen's, *Scott* for Bermuda. Surry, *Potts*; Ant, *Sangster*; and Juno, *Rutherford* for Madeira. Europa, *Arvida* for St. Michael's. Comulao, ——; Flor do Para, ——; Mercurio, ——; and Asia Grande, —— for the Brasils. Œolus, *Cooper*; Admiral Gambier, ——; and Juno, *Goodspeed* for New South Wales. Sally, *Graden*; Favourite, *Munor*; and Ceres, *Coffin* for the South Seas. Dapper GB. and Haughty GB. for a cruize.

July 3. Arethusa frigate; Melville SW. and a fleet in the Downs. Alert SW. and a fleet for Plymouth.

July 4. Boadicia frigate for a cruize.

July 5. Stork SW. (with dispatches) for Brasils.

July 6. Paz Schooner, for Cadiz.

July 7. Sprightly cutter for Guernsey; Hardy GB. for a cruize; Thrush SW. (with 130 French Fishermen) for Havre.

July 8. Alcmene frigate for the coast of Spain.

July 9. Bustard SW. with a fleet of transports with Spaniards on board, viz. Aid, *Knowlan*; Jacob, *Savill*; John, *Gibson*; Mary, *Gray*; Robert and Ann, *Martin*; Oporto, ——; Calista, ——; for Plymouth.

July 13. Dryade frigate for Corunna. Solebay frigate for Havre. Iphigenia frigate for Cherbourg. Harlequin AS. for Plymouth. Virago GB. for the Downs.

July 17. Hardy GB. and a fleet for the Downs.

July 18. Pluto SW. for Spain. Thrush SW. for the West Indies. Thames, *Grieve*; and Two Sisters,——; for Barbadoes. Fortitude, *Brown*, for Jamaica. Eliza,——; for Surinam. Atalanta, *Henry*, is arrived off Portsmouth from Jamaica.

ARRIVED AT PLYMOUTH.

June 23. Country Squire, *Clark*; Sovereign, *Smith*; Loyalty, *Bailey*; and Fortune, *Molloy*, from Jamaica.

June 29. Nile, *Pringle*, from Mogodore. Peacock S W. from off Ferro.

July 2. Encounter G B. from off Cadiz.

July 4. Edgar, *Brown*; Leda, *Wilmot*; and Melantho, *Parry*, from off the Tagus. Dreadnought M W; Thais S W; and Erebus SW, a cruize. Hindostan, M W. from off the Tagus.

July 6. Alpha cutter, from off Cadiz with dispatches. Swallow S W. from Ireland.

July 9. Emerald frigate, from a cruize. Valiant M W. from off Rochfort. Extreprenante cutter, from off Brest. Primrose S W. from off Lisbon. Stork S W. from Portsmouth.

July 10. Louisa, *Le Mesurer*, from Jamaica.

July 14. Morgan Ratler,——; from St. Vincent's. Wolfe SW. from Jamaica. Pickle schooner, and Ardent transport, from Luarca.

July 16. Orestes SW. from Mediterranean. Spencer M W. and Egeria SW, from a cruize.

July 17. Mediator M W. and a Fleet of victuallers, from off Lisbon. Champion frigate; Cheerly GB. and several transports, from Mediterranean. Growler G B. from off Rochefort. Fame, *Meredith*, from Gibraltar.

SAILED FROM PLYMOUTH.

July 1. Indefatigable frigate, and Eyeria S W. for a cruize.

July 5. Plover S W. for a cruize. Harlequin A S. and a Fleet, for the Downs.

July 14. Hero M W. for a cruize.

July 16. Pickle schooner for Cadiz.

ARRIVED OFF PLYMOUTH.

July 17. Hydra frigate; a Fleet; George, *White*; Ann and Mary, *Taylor*, and Mayflower, *Bayntum*, from the Mediterranean.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

June 28. Paz schooner, from Gibon in 7 days with a Messenger.

June 29. Cheerly cutter, from off Lisbon in 14 days. N. S. da Conceiçao e Meyo Mundo, *De Souza*, from Bristol, for the Brasils.

June 30. Buetta, *Bell*, from Newry, Ann, *Chattle*, from Dublin.

July 4. Humber AS. from Downs.

July 6. Dorset, *Stroud*, from Liverpool, bound to Malta.

July 8. Stag private,—— from Gibon, in 10 days. Black Joke lugger, from Gijon, in 4 days.

July 13. Queen Charlotte packet, sailed from New York 10th June, and Halifax 23d.

July 14. Amy, *Hutchings*, from Madeira. St. Michael, *Kenyon*, from America and L'Orient. Saturn, *Hunter*, from Bristol, for Malta.

July 16. Four Sisters, *Walker*, from Malta. Sally, *Orphal*, from Liverpool, for Malta.

SAILED FROM FALMOUTH.

June 30. Alexandria *Lansdell*, for Malta.

July 13. Lord Hobart packet, for America.

July 14. Walsingham packet, for Rio Janerio.

July 16. Townsend packet, for Corunna. The latter put back.

ARRIVED OFF FALMOUTH.

July 8. Virago GB. and a Fleet, from Ireland.

ARRIVED OFF PENZANCE.

June 26. Naiad, *Ostle*, from Jamaica.

ARRIVED AT BRISTOL.

June 29. Charlotte, *Sale*, from Jam.

July 6. Ann, *Merrick*, from Jamaica.

July 8. Diana, —— from Newfoundland.

July 15. Sidney, —— from Malta.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

June 27. Prince Edward, *M'Lean* from Pictow.

June 29, Kitty's Amelia, *Crow*; and Union Island, *Sibson*, from Jamaica. And several others, Names unknown.

June 30. Ann, *Porteous*; Kitty's Amelia, *Brassey*; Union Island, *Sibson*; Ceres, *M'Donald*; Barrett, *Lothian*; Fanny, *Connel*; Bostock, *Dawson*; John Bull, *Askew*; and Ceres, *Davidson*, from Jamaica.

July 2. Blackhouse, *Mackie*; Roe, *Higgins*; Argo, *Dirk*; and Jane, *Campbell*, from Jamaica. Esther, *Jones*, from Quebec. Liddell, *Fenwick*, from Halifax. Endeavour, *Cowan*, from Demerara and Cork.

July 4. Clyde, *Kneale*, from Jamaica. Lion, —— and James, *Hawkins*, from Greeland. John and Mary,

Hawson, from Miramich, Hibernia *Kewley*, Demerara and Belfast.

July 6. Cornwall, *Campion*, from Jamaica.

July 7. Hannah, *Walker*, from Miramichi.

July 9. Concord, *Smith*, from New Orleans and Plymouth.

July 14. Victorina, *Best*, from Caicos, Flaxton, *Spears*, from New Brunswick. Six Sisters, *Bigland*, from Holinstadt.

July 16. Duddon, *Jobson*, from Hayti. Bell, *Stabb*, and William, *Holman*, from Newfoundland. Johannah Magdalena, *Engstrom*, and Speculation, *Holmstrom*, from Calmar. Sisters, *Thornton*, from Nova Scotia.

July 17. Elizabeth, *Killener*, from Picton.

ARRIVED AT HULL.

June 27. Welfarden, *Flodden*, from Gottenburg. Ann, *Carruthers*, from Barbadoes.

June 29. Wandringsman, — Sarah and Elizabeth, —— and Magdalena, —— from Carlsham.

June 29. Thornton, *Dougall*, from New Brunswick.

July 4. Royal George, from Davis's Streights.

July 6. Triton, —— from Quebec.

July 16. Couris, *Dam*, from Lanscrona. Welburger, *Koster*, from Gottenburg.

ARRIVED AT THE HUMBER.

June 27. Providence AS. from Gottenburg.

SAILED FROM THE HUMBER.

July 4. Prince William AS. and a Fleet, for Gottenburg. Claudia catter, and a Fleet, for Yarmouth.

ARRIVED AT STOCKTON.

Friends, *Revell*, from Gottenburg. Bess, *Burrett*, from Stockholm.

ARRIVED AT YARMOUTH.

June 28. Quebec frigate, from Gottenburg, with loss of masts.

SAILED FROM YARMOUTH.

June 30. Majestic MW. *Admiral Russell*, Bellerophen MW. Minotaur MW. Warspite MW. Triumph MW. Tigre MW. Nassau MW. and Stately, from off Flushing. In consequence of information of 8 Sail of the Line being at single Anchor at that Port.

Roebuck MW. from Nore.

ARRIVED AT NEWCASTLE.

Martha, *Patterson*, and Pelican, *James*, from Gottenburg.

Ceres, *Ehrenburgh*, from Carlscrona.

Mars, *Ward*, from Pictou.

ARRIVED AT DEAL.

June 28. Invincible MW. from River.

June 29. St. Alban's MW. from St. Helena. Nottingham, Retreat, Cumberland, Cuffnells, True Briton, Henry Addington, Britannia, and Scalesby Castle, from China.

July 1. Trusty MW. from a cruize.

July 5. Arethusa frigate, and a Fleet, from Jamaica and Portsmouth.

July 6. Melville SW. and Thomas *Ball*, from Plymouth, bound to Stock.

July 7. Triumph MW. from off Flushing. Clyde frigate, from a cruize. Aurora, *Fitz-simmons*, from Belfast. Vine, *Hughes*, from Newry.

July 8. Harlequin AS. and a Fleet, from Plymouth.

July 10. Fisgard frigate, from a cruize.

July 15. Audacious MW. Zebra Bomb, and a large Fleet of Transports with Troops, from Gottenburg.

July 17. Hero MW. from Westward. Rolla SW. from a cruize.

July 18. Hermes SW. Adventure, *M'Kendrick*; Two Friends, *Donald*; Marian, *Weatherhead*; Navigation, *Moncur*; Kitty, —— Maria, *Sinclair*; Nestor, —— Isabella, —— and Isabella, from St. Croix.

SAILED FROM DEAL.

June 29. Defence MW. and Trusty MW. for Sheerness.

June 30. The China Fleet, for River.

Several Ships of War remain at Deal.

July 1. Gallant Schemer, —— for Malta. William, *Sinclair*, for Demerara. Alert SW. and a Fleet, for Portsmouth.

July 2. Two Sisters, *Ingate*, for Antigua. Mariner GB. and a Fleet, for Plymouth.

July 3. Sceptre MW. for Chatham. Invincible MW. for Northward.

July 4. Princess of Orange MW. St. Alban's MW. Trusty MW. Royalist SW. Blazer GB. Bold GB. and a Fleet of Transports remain at Deal.

July 5. Arethusa frigate, for Chatham. Governor Milne, *Puddicombe*, for Brasils.

July 7. Triumph MW. for Ports.

July 7. Several Ships of War, a Fleet of Transports, Emerald, *Chivers*, for Cape of Good Hope, Diadem, *Smith*, and Alexander, *Nevin*, for Rio Janerio, General Clarkson, and Kitty, American ships, remain at Deal.

July 11. Several Ships of War, and Transports, Emerald, *Chivers*, for the

Cape of Good Hope, Diadem, *Smith*; Fingal, *Denning*; Mary, *Bennett*; Alexander, *Nevin*; and Hero of the Nile, —— for Brasils. Gertrude, *Cundy*, for Malta. Washington, *Harding*, for Boston. Ranger, *Henderson*, for Gibraltar. Traveller, *Colson*, for Cork. Catharine, *Burnnett*, for Ireland. Lapwing, *Young*, for —— Amphitrite, *Colburn*, for Halifax. General Clarkson, Kitty, and Dragon, (American.) remain at Deal.

July 15. Woolwich SS. for Portsmouth. Duke of Portland, for South Seas. Abraham, *Cobden*, for Gibraltar.

July 16. Alert SW. a Fleet, Audacious MW. and a Fleet of Transports, for Portsmouth.

July 17. Hero MW. for Yarmouth. John, *Bertie*, for Newcastle.

July 18. Several Ships of War, and Fleet of Transports. Braganza, *Coles*, for Gibraltar. Argo, *Gardner*, and Prince Town, *Fraser*, for South Seas remain at Deal.

ARRIVED AT CLYDE.

July 3. Sisters, *Abrams*, and Betsey, *Hattuck*, from Jamica.

July 9. Hawke, *Atkins*, for Quebec.

July 13. Thomas, *Bulty*, from Newfoundland.

SAILED FROM CLYDE.

June 27. President Dunn, for Newfoundland.

June 30. Fingal, *M'Vicar* for Rio Janeiro.

July 2. Ann, *Thompson*, for Jamaica.

July 3. Mars, *Campbell*; Ardent, *Ramsay*; Eliza, *M'Cleland*; Jamaica, *Barns*; Lady Coote, *Bain*: Columbus, *Reed*; & Mary, *Alexanders* for Jam.

July 4. Stranger, *Lawden*, for Jam.

July 8. Hannah, *Dougan*, for Newfoundland.

July 13. Mary Ann, *Dickee*, for Trinidad. Dart, *Kinnear*, for Newfoundland.

July 14. Camilla, *Orr*, for Newfoundland.

ARRIVED AT AYR.

Nelly & Peggy, *Kerr*, from Pictou.

Neptune, *Neale*, from Quebec.

ARRIVED OFF PORTLAND.

June 29. Mary Ann, *Venner*, from Jamaica.

ARRIVED AT POOLE.

July 10. Benjamin, *M'Carthy*, from Newfoundland.

July 17. Stag, *Hayte*; Omega, *Frost*, and Success, *Martin*, from Newfoundland. Mercury, *Newell*, from New Brunswick.

SAILED FROM POOLE.

July 1. Spark and Rebecca, *Dye*, for Tangiers. Pilot, *Brown*, for Fayal. Osprey, *Bristow*, for Newfoundland.

SAILED FROM TORBAY.

July 2. New Draper, *Key*, for Dublin.

ARRIVED OFF THE LIZARD.

Ross, *Brown*, from Jamaica.

ARRIVED AT THE ISLE OF MAN.

Volunteer, *Barwise*, from Jamaica.

ARRIVED AT SHEERNESS.

June 29. Quebec frigate, —— from Gottenburg dismasted.

SAILED FROM SHEERNESS.

July 6. Ardent MW. Centinal SW. and several Gun Boats with a Fleet, for Gottenburg. Aggressor GB. and a Fleet, for Heligoland.

July 9. Parthian, SW. Devastation, bomb, for Gottenburg.

July 14. Ariel SW. and a Fleet, for Gottenburg.

ARRIVED AT DOVER.

July 1. Sir Godfrey Webster from Jamaica.

July 3. Heroine, *Gray*, from Jam.

July 6. Venus, *Montgomery*, from Belfast.

July 18. Whim, *Forbes*, and Friends, *Sutherland*, from Gibraltar.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

June 29. Nightingale SW. from Gottenburg.

July 1. Betsey, *Nucator*, from New Brunswick.

July 4. Cicero, *Kelly*, from Miramechi.

July 15. Roselle, *Gray*, from Jam.

SAILED FROM LEITH.

July 4. Minx GB. Fancy GB. and a Fleet, for Gottenburg.

July 13. Childers SW. a Fleet, Juno, *Gordon*; and Mary, *Hardie*, from Gottenburg.

ARRIVED AT ABERDEEN.

Horn, —— from Davis's Streights.

ARRIVED OFF ABERDEEN.

Royal George, and Mary Ann,—— from Davis's Streights.

ARRIVED AT ORKNEYS.

Jane (of Dundee), from Davis's Streights.

ARRIVED AT IRVINE.

Nelly & Peggy, *Kerr*, from Pictou.

ARRIVED AT DUNDEE.

Horn,—— Advice,——Mary Ann, —— from Davis's Streights.

ARRIVED AT COWES.

July 9. Eliza, *M'Intosh*, from London, for Curacoa.

ARRIVED AT WHITBY.

July 8. Resolution, *Scoresby*, from Greenland.

July 10. Lively, *Smith*, from Greenland.

ARRIVED OFF WHITBY.

July 8. Experiment, *Grunter*, from Greenland, for London.

July 14. London Packet, *Slightholm*, from Gottenburg.

ARRIVED AT PETERHEAD.

Enterprize, *Volum*, and Hope, *Geary*, from Greenland.

ARRIVED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

July 18. John and Sally, *Bray*, and Ponsonby, *Waltch*, from Youghall.

ARRIVED AT SALTCOATS.

Union, *Richie*, and Helen, —— from Picton.

IRISH AND FOREIGN PORTS.

ARRIVED AT CORK.

June 28. London packet, *Holman* from London, and a fleet of transports from Portsmouth.

July 1. Donegal MW. from a cruize, and the Crocodile frigate from Portsmouth.

June 2. Mary, *Bradburn*. Alert, *Byrne*; and the Valiant, *Jones* from London.

July 9. A brig of war, with 15 transports from the Downs.

SAILED FROM CORK.

June 23. Sappho SW. for the West Indies. Clarance, *Jackson* for Trinidad. Richard, *Duparque* for Jamaica. Stag, *Love* for St. Thomas. Indiana, *Wallis* for Demerara. Mary, *Granville* for Madeira. Swallow, *Elford* for Newfoundland. Tagus, *Hast*; and Mediterranean packet for Brasiles. Hannah and Eliza, *Coffin* for the South Seas.

July 1. Britannia, *Sands* for New Providence.

July 3. Bess, *Caton* for Antigua.

July 4. Flor do Douro, *De Matta* for the Brasiles.

July 12. Donegal MW. Resistance frigate, Crocodile frigate, and a fleet of transports with troops, under command of *Sir Arthur Wellesley*, and were joined by a line of battle ship off the harbour.

SAILED FROM LONDONDERRY.

June 22. Louisa, *Church* for Philadelphia, and Martha, *Beaton* for New York.

ARRIVED AT LONDONDERRY.

Mary Ann, *Davis* from London.

ARRIVED AT DUBLIN

June 29. Endeavour, *Williams* from London, and Susan, *Corey* from Jamaica.

June 30. Swift, *Scot* from Quebec.

July 2. Belinda, *Walker* from London. Fortune, *Hodgson* from Miramichi, and Comet, *Taylor* from Plymouth.

July 3. Union, *Brown* from Dartmouth, and Bonito, *Morton* from London.

July 5. Margaret, *Johnston* from Yarmouth.

July 6. Venus, *Martin*; Speculator, *Bulley*; and Hannah, *Jubb* from London.

July 7. Orb, *Hill*; and New Draper, *Key* from London. Mary from Portsmouth.

July 9. Jane, *Cowell* from London.

July 10. Industrious Sarah and Charlotte from Lynn.

July 12. Hughes from London and Lovely Peggy, *Murphy* from Quebec.

July 13. Mertin, *Bryan* from Madeira.

SAILED FROM DUBLIN.

June 30. Mercator, *Freeman* for New York.

ARRIVED AT HAYTI.

Ellen, *Redmayne* from Liverpool, and Prss. Mary, *Hutcheson* from Bristol.

ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

Liverpool packet, *Perkins* from Liverpool.

May 23. Admittance, *Foster* from Madeira.

June 24. Dryade, *Grant* from Liverpool and Cato, *Darrell* from Bermuda.

May 29. Duke of Kent packet from Falmouth.

June 3. Maria Theresa, from Gibraltar.

ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.

Eliza, *Heatley* from Surinam. Countess of Bute, ——, and Hawke, *Aitkin* from Clyde. Jane, *Crawford* from St Vincent's. Ocean, *Wilson* from Ayr. Bee, *Stonehouse* from Liverpool. Hector, *Howe*; Bellona, *Ross*; and Chance, *Graham* from Dundee. Canada, *Harvey* from Clyde.

ARRIVED AT HALIFAX.

Olive, *Osborn* from Hayti, and William, —— from St. Vincent's.

June 14. Nemisis frigate, and a fleet from Portsmouth

June 21. Manchester packet, from Falmouth. Trafalgar, *Donovan*; and George, *Laughton* from Jamaica. Bacchus, *Knowles* from Madeira, and Britannia, *Lamb* from London.

ARRIVED AT PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Abeona, *Hunter* from Lynn.

ARRIVED AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

Dove, *Loveys* from Waterford. Speedy, *Blackstone* from Madeira. Nemesis frigate with a fleet from Portsmouth. Lord Sheffield, *Hick*; and Devonshire, *Pike* from London. Dart, *Rowe* from Dartmouth. Venus, *Wells*; Eolus, *Metherell*; and Nancy, *Davis* from Bristol. William, *Holman* from Liverpool. Betsey, *Morin* ——. Neptune, *Thomas* from Liverpool. Lister, *Blake* from Poole. Elizabeth, *Field* from Clyde. Hope, *Tucker* from Poole. Prickle, *Skinner* from Dartmouth. Rachel, *Andrews*; Blagdon, *White*; and Goodintent, *Seward* from Liverpool.

June 8. Cyrus, *M'Millan*; off Newfoundland from Belfast.

ARRIVED AT SALLEE.

Search, *Bloomfield* from London.

ARRIVED AT GOTTENBURG.

June 11. Jenny, *Davis*; and Brothers, *Nicholls* from Sunderland. Romulus, *Brown*; and Elizabeth, *Spittall* from Leith. Nancy, *Jameson*; Nancy, *Patten*; and Speculator, *Norris* for Newcastle. Dolphin, *Rosenbled* from Grangemouth. Wilhelmina Frederica from Kirkaldy.

July 13. Thornton, *Sacher* from Plymouth. Pomona, *Sandelius* from Yarmouth. Garland, *Stanworth* from Poole. Briton, *Robertson* from Boness. ——, *Lybeck*; and Broeders, *Reinders* from London, and a fleet from the Humber.

June 15. Ann, *Hall* from London. Assistance, *Lundgreen*; Betsey, *Robbins*; Starkotter, *Olsen*; and Framling, *Longren* from Liverpool. Diana, *Cook* from Greenock.

June 16. Friends, *Baker* from Liverpool. A convoy with about 30 sail from the Baltic.

June 17. ——, *Hutton*; ——, *Taylor*; and Diana, *Stedman* from Leith. Pomona, *Sandelus* from Plymouth.

June 18. Camilla frigate, and 5 Swedish vessels from the Mediterranean.

June 20. Dayton, —— from Liverpool. Six Sisters, *Bigland* are bound to Liverpool from Holmstadt.

June 26. Prospect, *Cattley*; Mary, *Beck*; and Advice, *Major* from Shields. Cambrian, *Marshall* from London. Vestal, *Jones*; and Cadiz packet, *Hurst* from Hull. Willingmaid, *Warden* from Colchester. Guildford, *Potter* Newcastle. King of Sweden, *Paxter*; and Betsey, *Fish* from Sunderland. Active, *Philips* from Yarmouth. Diana, *Wiley* from Cork. Montague, *Clendinning* from Portsmouth. Goodintent, *Dennis*; and Friends, *Baker* from Liverpool.

June 30. A fleet from Yarmouth. Express, *Gibb* from London.

July 1. Pomona, *Davidson*; George, *Hague*; Commerce, *Tindall*; Mary, *Meade*; Commerce, *Savage*; Pearl, *Patterson*; and Friends, *Sedman* from London. Iris, *Warman* from Plymouth.

SAILED FROM GOTTENBURG.

June 20. Camilla Swedish frigate and a fleet for the Baltic.

ARRIVED AT CALMAR.

General Ankerward from Liverpool.

ARRIVED AT STOCKHOLM.

Hannah, *Hunderson*; Neptune, *Sandman*; Avery, *Flower*; Dwina, *Pyott* from London.

ARRIVED AT WATERFORD.

Mary, *Hunt* from London.

July 11. Peggy, *Phelan*; and Jenny, *Condon* from Newfoundland.

July 12. Reward, *Hayes* from Malta.

ARRIVED AT BELFAST.

Lagan, *M'Connell* from London. Elizabeth, *Jamelson* from Jamaica. Draper, *Campbell* from London and Hibernia, *M'Dowell* from Jamaica.

ARRIVED AT HALIFAX.

Olive, *Osborn*, from Hayti. William, —— from St. Vincent's.

ARRIVED AT PICTOU.

Raikes, *Barker* from Hull, (after being boarded by a French privateer on 2d April, in lat. 52. and plundered of some sails, cordage, and stores). Hope, *Lyall* from Montserrat. Caroline, *Strachan* from Portaferry, and Glasgow, *Ure* from Clyde.

ARRIVED AT CHINA.

Alfred, —— from London.

ARRIVED OFF TUSCAR.

June 25. Hibernia, *M'Dowell* from Jamaica, for Belfast.

ARRIVED AT KINSALE.

June 25. Wolfe SW. with her convoy from Jamaica.

ARRIVED OFF THE SALTEES.

Betsey, *Hattrick* from Jamaica for the Clyde.

ARRIVED AT MIRAMICHI.

Lowden, *Emery*; and Orwell, *Fletcher* from Liverpool.

Woodbine, *Mearns* from Montrose.

(Bankrupts and Dividends from our last.)

BANKRUPTCIES.

Reyh John Lorenz, Paddington, musical instrument maker. (Flashman, Ely-place.

Robinson Isaac, Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer and draper. (Hodgson, Whitehaven, or Falcon, Temple.

Roderick William, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, dealer. (Jenkins James, and Abbott, New inn, and Price and son, Talley and Llandilo, Carmarthenshire

Rose James George, Buckingham place, money scrivener. (Steventon, Charing cross.

Rowntree Robert, Drypool, in Holderness, Yorkshire, miller. (Rosser and Son, Holborn, or Thomas and Charles Frost, Hull.

Rumbold Robert, Burr-street, Wapping, merchant. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street.

Rutter Richard, Blackburn, carrier. (Ellis, Curator-street, or Dixon, Preston.

Scholes John, Manchester, calico printer. (Swale, Great Ormond-street, or Nabb, Manchester.

Schorby Henry Holdsworth, Halifax, merchant. (Coulthurst, Bedford-row, or Swainson, Halifax.

Shepherd John, Horton Mills, Bucks, leather seller. (Davies, Lothbury.

Soanes Robert, Marklane, and New Cross Deptford, provision merchant. (Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square.

Stubbs Richard, Leek, Staffordshire, butcher. (Cruso, Jones, and Porter, Leek, or Townsend, Staples Inn.

Tebb Thomas, Wardour-street, Soho, currier and leather seller. (Swinford, Lombard-street.

Thackery Joseph, and John Thackery, Manchester, cotton spinners. (Edge, Manchester, or Edge, Inner-Temple, London.

Unwin James, Wandsworth, Surry, miller. (Druce, Billiter-square, London

Wakefield William, Manchester, warehouseman. (Edge, Manchester, or Edge, Inner Temple, London.

Watts William, Little Carter lane, Doctor's Commons, wine merchant. (Hamilton, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden.

Watts William, late of the parish of St. George, Gloucestershire, victualler. (Simmons, Bristol.

Weddell William George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shopkeeper. (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row, or Thelfall, Manchester.

Whittingham John, Liverpool, grocer. (Blackstock, Poultry, London, or Murrow, Liverpool.

Wilby David, Ossett, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer. (Clarkson, Essex-street, Strand, or Clarkson, Wakefield.

Williams Benjamin, and Harvey Crakenthorp, late of St. Swithin's lane, merchants. (Palmer, Tomlison's, and Thomson, Throgmorton-street.

Winterbourn Thomas, Aldersgate-street, cabinet maker. Kibblewhite, (Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's-inn place.

Wolfe Benjamin, late of Charlotte-street, Blackfriars, oil and colourman. (Hatton, Dean-street, Southwark.

Young Thomas, Bartlett's passage, Holborn, jeweller. (Mayhew, Chancery-lane.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Absolem, William, Leicester-street, straw hat, manufacturer, June 21.

Agar Moses, Austin Friars, ship owner, July 9.

Aldersey Peter, late of Liverpool, grocer, June 21.

Allen Frances, late of Pall Mall, milliner, June 25.

Allen George, Fenchurch-street, upholsterer, July 5.

Armistead Edmund, late of Giggleswick, Yorkshire, cotton spinner, June 30.

Ashmore Thomas, late of Swithin's-lane, merchant, June 18.

Atkinson Richard, Henry Walters, and William Ord, Fenchurch-street, wine and brandy merchants, June 11, September 17.

Arthur John, and Thomas Auther, Great St. Helen's, insurance brokers and wine merchants, June 4—25.

Ball James, and Francis Ball, late of Bartonmills, Suffolk, carriers, July 5.

Barton Joseph, Mark-lane, merchant and broker, July 7.

Baxter Peter, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, mariner, July 26.

Beck Anthony, Oxford-street, sadler, July 18.

Berriman John, Brewer street, Pimlico, July 2.

Blakemore Richard, Birmingham, taylor, July 8.

Bland Cornelius, Lamb-street, Spitalfields, grocer, July 2.

Booth William, Manchester, cotton spinner, June 14.

Bowden John, Glostop, Derby, cotton spinner, July 19.

Bowers Nathaniel Ward, and William Bowers, July 2.

Bowman John, Water-lane, brandy merchant, July 5

Boyes, J. Portsmouth, mercer, July 5.

Braddock Samuel, Macclesfield, Cheshire, innkeeper, June 20.

Bradley John Grosvenor, Warrington, grocer, July 1.

Brettargh William, Liverpool, merchant, June 21.

Broster Thomas, Liverpool, stationer, July 2.

Brown John, Newman-street, tailor, June 14.

Busby William, and Isaac Hill, Strand, June 28.

Butt William, Page's Walk, Bermondsey, hair-merchant, June 28.

Cann Richard, Frith street, Soho, painter, July 9.

Carless Joseph, Maidstone, corn-merchant, July 2.

Carleton John, Hilbeck-hall, Westmoreland, cotton spinner, June 14.

Carter Merritt, Zeals, Wilts, linen draper and grocer, June 13.

Cartwright John, Wolverhampton, druggist and grocer, June 13.

Cartwright Charles, Compton-street, leather seller, June 14.

Chambers Thomas, Wigton, Cumberland, shopkeeper, July 7.

Clark Richard, Warminster, Wilts, horse dealer, June 25.

Coatsworth Joseph, Wapping, victualler, June 28.

Coleman Harry, Mere, Wilts, butcher and publican, June 23.

Collingdon J. Plough-court, Lombard-street, merchant, July 9.

Corlett Thomas, Friday street, Cheapside, July 2.

Cowlishaw Charles, Ashborne, Derby, grocer, June 28.

Crossley James, Halifax, Yorkshire, and King-street, London, merchant, June 14.

Cuff William, Upper East Smithfield, cheesemonger, July 2.

Dalton James, Brasted, Kent, mealman, June 14.

Davies Edward, Ivy-lane, furrier, July 2.

Davis Anthony, Stroud-green, Middlesex, dealer in cattle, June 14.

Davis George, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-fields, linen-draper, June 18.

Dean, J. Watling-street, wholesale linen-draper, October 22.

Denison James, William Andrews, Phelps and George Williams, Friday-street, warehouseman, June 14, 25.

Dicks William, Frome, Selwood, Somerset, clothier, June 20.

Dixon Thomas, Godalming, Surry, timber-merchant, June 25.

Dudley Charles Stokes, Gracechurch-street, merchant, June 14.

Dyer Richard, Bath, inn-keeper, July 4.

East John, Princes-street, Soho, upholsterer, July 5.

Eddells Thomas, Aldermanbury, warehouseman, June 14.

Everall Morris Powell, late of Tenbury, Worcester plumber and plazier, June 27.

Farrington John, Bickerton, Cheshire, cheesefactor, July 15.

Finden James, jun. late of Clipstone-street, carpenter, June 25.
Fogg R. and T. Cantrell, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, July 7.
Forse Thomas, Little Guildford-street, Russel square, haberdasher and grocer, June 14.
Fox Hudson, Hull, watchmaker, July 1.
Gaskill John, Nottingham, broker, July 15.
Gilder, John, jun. Hull, merchant, June 28.
Giles Hern, Canterbury, grazier, June 25.
Grainger John, Old Swan-lane, broker, July 9.
Green John, Reading, mealman, May 31.
Grover Richard, Town Malling, Kent, grocer, June 21.
Hall Gervas, Bow-street, liquor-merchant, June 14—25.
Hall Samuel, Sheffield, hat-manufacturer, June 27.
Hambly William, Falmouth, and Great Bell-alley, Coleman-street, merchant, July 9.
Hammond Edward, Tottenham-court-road, painter, and glazier, July 2.
Hance William, Tooley-street, merchant and hat-manufacturer, June 18.
Hancock William, Sheffield, grocer, July 6.
Hare Moses, Exeter cabinet-maker, June 14.
Harrison George, Globe-street, Wapping, carpenter, June 21, July 13.
Hartridge William, Cheapside, haberdasher, July 2.
Hawkey Joseph, Piccadilly, army accoutrement maker, June 30.
Heal, I. Trowbridge, Wilts, innkeeper, July 6.
Hesketh Joseph, and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers, June 22.
Hoard, W. Lower East Smithfield, victualler, July 7.
Hodgson John, Birmingham, merchant, June 17.
Holtham John, Glocester, wine-merchant, July 4.
Horne William, and Richard Jackson, Red Cross-street, Southwark, distillers, June 18.
Horner Luke, late of Lancaster, common brewer and underwriter, June 16.
Horth John, Norwich, upholsterer, July 9.
Hudson James, Watling-street, merchant and warehouseman, June 28.
Hughes Thomas, Norfolk-street, Strand, wine-merchant, July 16.
Inwood Daniel, Lower Thames-street, oil and colourman, June 11.
Ives Chapman, Coltishall, Norfolk, brewer, July 12.
Jackson John, Liverpool, merchant, July 6.
Jones John, Threadneedle-street, warehouseman, July 2.
Jones James, Bishop's Storford, Herts, shopkeeper, July 2.
Jowett John, Manchester, manufacturer, June 21.
Kay James, John Watson, the elder, Paul Catterall, and David Ainsworth, Preston, Lancashire, machine makers, June 20.
Kendall Edward Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury-sq. tallow chandler, July 9.
Kent Edward, White Lion-street, Goodman's-fields, furnishing ironmonger, July 9.
Kettle George, Birmingham, toy-maker, June 16.
Kilby Charles, Watford, Herts, dealer and chapman, June 18.
Kinnerley William, Hulm's Chapel, Cheshire, mercer, June 17.
Kirkby William, Manchester, merchant, July 7.
Kirkpatrick Thomas, Oxford-road, silk mercer and lace merchant, July 9.
Klage John Henry, Paul's-chain, Doctors' Commons, July 23.
Lambert G. Holborn, victualler, July 3.
Last John, Brighton, builder, June 24—25.
Lees William, Liverpool, merchant, July 2.
Lewis R. and D. Potter, Mansionhouse-street, linen-draper, July 3.
Lowton E. Red Lion-street, Southwark, hop-merchant, July 9.
Maciadzen John, Liverpool, merchant, July 4.
Makeham James, Upper Thames-street, cheese monger, July 9.
Mander William, Burslem, Stafford, linen and woollen draper, June 16.
Marsden William, Burslem, Stafford, linen and woollen draper, June 16.
Mackenzie Joseph, Old Bailey, bookseller, July 2.
Marsden William, partner with John Anthony Frasche, of Manchester, merchant, June 18.
Martinant Peter, St. James's street, warehouseman, July 9.
M'Donnall James, formerly of South-street, Mary-le-bone, stone-mason, July 2.
Monk W. Parbold, Lancashire, lime burner, July 7.
Moon Edward, Hammersmith, builder, July 21.
Moffatt William, Queen-street, Long-acre, ironmonger, June 28.
Moore John, late of Manchester, and Thomas Smyth, late of Wych street, cheesemongers, June 15.
Moore James, Walworth, merchant, June 23.
Morton William, Lancaster, corn dealer, June 21.
Neve Joseph, jun. late of Poole, deceased, merchant, June 22.
Nicholls William, Minchinhampton, Glocestershire, clothier, July 2.
Norman John, Bristol, coal-merchant and cutler, June 28.
Nunes Isaac Israel, North-street, merchant, June 15.
Oliver Francis, Tottenham High-cross, grocer, July 5.
Parker John, Oxford-street, goldsmith and jeweller, July 9.
Parson John, and James Gardiner, of St. Clement's lane, London and Saville-place, Lambeth, hop merchants, brewers and seedsmen, July 5.
Payne J. Lynn, cabinet-maker, July 12.
Peacock John, Hull, merchant, June 21.
Pendred James, Brook Green, Hammersmith, July 2.
Phillips Phillip, Marshfield, Monmouth, coal-merchant, June 15.
Potter William, Kenton, Devon, taylor, July 1.
Potter Christopher, Parliament-street, orchal maker, June 30.
Prested, R. Brick-lane, Spital-fields, shoe-maker, July 16.
Pullen William, Well's row, Islington, butcher, July 2.
Ragg G. Nottingham, hosier, July 14.
Rastray William, King-street, Deptford, cheesemonger, June 14.
Regnart Charles, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, statuary, June 25.
Rickards John, Colchester, draper, June 14.
Richmond William, Mark-lane, auctioneer, June 28.
Robinson James, Liverpool, silversmith, June 8.
Robinson Michael, Liverpool, money scrivener, July 7.
Robinson George, and John Robinson, Paternoster-row, booksellers, July 5.
Rose William, Earl's-court, Kensington, brewer, July 12.
Roser Edward, Lindfield, Sussex, soap manufacturer and tallow chandler, June 18.
Rudhall John, and William Hobson, July 16.
Rust Nathan, Rotherfield Peppard, Oxford, miller, July 5.
Scaife Robert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, June 11.
Shaw Christopher, and Thomas Shaw, formerly of Southampton, bankers, June 30.
Sheriff Joseph, Blackfriars-road, linen-draper, July 2.
Slaymaker Robert, Fore-street, Spital-fields, tallow-chandler, July 9.
Smith Richard, late of Latterworth, Leicester, mercer and draper, June 29.
Snawdon John, Plymouth, draper, July 16.
Somerville John, Chancery-lane, cabinet-maker, July 5.
Spencer Houghton, West Wratting, Cambridgeshire, maltster, July 16.
Spicer Howard, Walden, Essex, maltster, July 5.
Spraggon Joseph, and William Spraggon, Gravesend, shopsellers, August 13.
Statham Samuel, Edwyn Statham, and Henry Garton, Nottingham, hosiers, July 15.
Stott Abraham, Robert Fitton, Richard Bowker, and Robert Hartley, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, July 1.
Studdard Thomas, and Jabez Lindley, Hudders

field, and Thomas Littlewood, of Oldfield, Almondbury, Yorkshire, merchants, June 20.
Stevens James, late of James-street, Oxenden-street, corn-dealer, June 25.
Sorman William, and Ephraim Ford, late of Cheltenham, linen drapers, June 23.
Syms Jonathan, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, June 22.
Taylor James, Newgate-market, salesman, July 2.
Thompson Robert, Brancepeth Parks, Durham, dealer and chapman, June 15.
Thornton John, Lawrence Pountney-lane, merchants, June 18.
Thursfield Richard, Liverpool, dealer in earthenware, June 22.
Tinney William, Cambridge, surgeon and apothecary, July 9.
Vincent John, Seething-lane, June 1.
Walford Mary, Old-street, soap-boiler, June 18.
Watson William, Basford, Notts, joiner, July 14.
Weaver Richard, Hardwicke, Hereford, miller, July 8.
Wellimott, J. L. Stamford, linen-draper, June 18.
Whitehead, Edward, New-road, Tottenham-court, merchant, July 23.
Wild John and William Wild, Stockport, cotton-manufacturers, June 16.
Wild John, and Thomas Brownsword, Stockport, cotton manufacturers, June 21.
Winder Thomas, and William Jewhurst, Westminster-bridge-road, iron-founders, June 25.
Winter William Layton, Albion place, Blackfriars-road, stationer, June 25.
Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobacconist, June 14.
Yates, J. Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant, July 19.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of June, and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ALLCOT William, Gosport, Southampton, haberdasher. (Compigne, Gosport, and Tarrant and Grey, Chancery-lane.
Andrews Garret, Mark-lane, ship-broker. (Healing, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.
Ball William Corbin, Wolverhampton, baker, (Siddle, Wolverhampton, or Williams, Staple-inn.
Bell John, late of Southwood-lane, Highgate, underwriter, (but now a prisoner in his majesty's prison of the fleet). (Jackson, Garden-court, Temple.
Bell Robert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper. (Clennell, Staple's inn, London, and Saul, Carlisle.
Best Benjamin, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, Within, merchant tailor. (Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square.
Birch John, and Robert Robinson, Bronghton-lodge, Lancaster, cotton-spinners. (Milne, Sergeant, and Milne, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple.
Bloom Daniel, of Trowse Millgate, Norwich, merchant. (Foster, Son, and Unthank, Norwich.
Bradbury William, Small Bridge, Huddersfield, Lancaster, woollen clothier. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford-row, and Milne, Rochdale.
Bucknall John, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stafford, liquor-merchant. (Plant, Newcastle, and Whalley, Staple's-inn.
Bullen Robert, Weymouth, butcher. (Bigg, Hatton-garden, and Bayley, Weymouth.
Calvert Thomas, Lancaster, grocer. (Hurd, Temple, and Clark, Lancaster.
Cass John, Scarborough, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker. (Bousfield, Bouverie-street, London, or Woodall, Scarborough.
Cawley Allen, Milton, Derby, grocer. (Huxley, Pump-court, Temple, and Ditar, Stockport.
Chandler Nathaniel, Fleet-market, butcher. (Fletcher, Tooks-court, Cursitor-street.
Cocking Richard, Golgate, Ellel, Lancaster, hatter. (Blakelock and Makinson, Elm-court, Temple, London, and Atkinson, Lancaster.
Coghlan John, Liverpool, victualler. (Pennington, Liverpool, and Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
Cotton Thomas, Grove, Hackney, Insurance-broker. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Cheapside.
Croft Joseph, Great Trill, Axminster, Devon, horse-dealer. (Stokes, Golden-square.
Danvers John, Woolwich, surgeon. (Lansdown, Inner Temple-lane.
Davey John, Curtain-road, Shoreditch. (Bond, Leadenhall-street.
Davis Evan, Cloth-fair, West Smithfield, woollen-draper. (Pullen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.
Davis, Nathan, Lisson-green, Paddington, dealer and chapman, (Keys, Somerset street, Aldgate.
Davis Samuel, the younger, Ilford, Essex, shopkeeper. (Day and Hammerton, Fenchurch-street.
Delahoyde Charles, Esher, Surrey, and Haymarket, Middlesex, rectifying distiller. (Humphries, Clement's-inn.
Dovey James, Hereford, wine-merchant. (Chilton, Chancery-lane, and Okey, Gloucester.
Doyle Thomas, late of Threadneedle-street, (but now a prisoner in the King's Bench), mariner. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton-street.
Dryer Benjamin, Exeter, floor-cloth manufacturer. (Mortimer, Exeter, or Williams and Darke, Bedford-row, London.
Elam John, Brighthelmstone, carpenter. (Evatt, Brighthelmstone, or Wilde, jun. Falcon-square, London.
Falconer John, Bernard-street, Russel-square. (Mayhew, Symond's-inn.
Francis Thomas, Goodman Francis, and Thomas Francis the younger, Cambridge, merchants. (Wood, Cambridge, and Goodwin, King's-Lynn.
Frankland Francis, Bow lane, Cheapside, ware houseman. (Lee, Three Crown-court, Southwark.
Fricker Robert, Portsea, builder. (Compigne, Gosport, or Tarrant and Grey, Chancery-lane
Gate Joseph, Fleet street, pastry-cook. (Matthews and Randall, Castle street, Holborn.
Gatty Joseph, Oxford-street, ironmonger. (Edison, Cooper's hall, Basinghall-street.
Gilbert William, Portsea, cabinet maker, (Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet-street, or Soaper, Portsea.
Gill Blashford, Manchester, draper. (Hewitt, Manchester, or Ellis, Chancery-lane.
Goodenough William, Hampstead-road, coach-maker. (Henson, Fleet-street.
Green Richard, Bishopsgate-street, jeweller. (Spurr, Holborn court, Gray's-inn.
Green William, Kingsland-road, dealer and chapman. (Haydon, Great Trinity-lane.
Grey Robert, Portsea, builder. (Naylor, Great New-street, Long-acre, and Glendenning, Portsea.
Gurney Charles, Liverpool confectioner. (Griffith, Liverpool, and Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
Hallett William, Hereford, cordwainer. (Chilton, Exchequer-office, Lincoln's-inn, and Ward, Gloucester.
Ham William, and William Aust, Cow-cross-street, Middlesex, brass-founders. (Ellison and Dawson, Lombard street.
Harmer Samuel, Aldborough, Suffolk, innkeeper. (Debarry and Derby, Tanfield-court, Temple, and Bohun, Beccles.
Harris John, Aberdare, Glamorgan, builder. (Hulme Brunswick-square.
Harrison Luke, Wavertree, near Liverpool, joiner. (Forrest, Liverpool, or Windle, Bedford-row, London.

Henry Henry, Liverpool, tailor. (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row, and Griffith, Liverpool.

Hirst Joseph, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street. (Sudlow, Monument-yard.

Hobson William, Stockport, Chester grocer. (Edmonds, Exchequer-office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn, and Baddeley, Stockport.

Holehouse Ann, Union-street, Shadwell, sugar-refiner. (Gatty and Haddan, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Hullah Robert Arnold, Moorfields, auctioneer. (Trickey, Fitzroy-square.

Jacobs S. Portsea, slopseller. (Isaacs, Minories.

Joel Moses, High-street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass and earthenware. (Sparrow, Newcastle-under-Lyne, or Wilson, Temple.

Jones Henry, Northwich, Cheshire, draper. (Ellis, Cursitor-street, London.

Kerrison Thomas Alday, Norwich, banker. (Simpson, Norwich, and Windus, Son, and Holtaway, Chancery-lane.

King George, King's place, Newington, Surrey, builder. (Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's inn.

Ledwell Richard, Cleveland street, New-road, St. Pancras. (Freame, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Lee Thomas, Liverpool, inn-keeper. (Dawson, Liverpool, and Shephard and Adlington, Bedford-row, London.

Levy Samuel, Little Paternoster-row, Spitalfields, furniture-broker. (Isaacs, Mitre-court, Aldgate.

Lomas John, the elder, John Lomas, the younger, and Joseph Holdsworth Lomas, Leicester, woolstaplers. (Lawton, Leicester, and Taylor, Southampton buildings, Chancery-lane.

Lovell James, Hounsditch, London, baker. (Parnther and son, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

Mainwaring William, Liverpool, tailor. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, and Battye, Chancery-lane.

Mason Edward, Great Swan alley, Coleman-street, carpenter. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thompson. Copthall-court, Trogmorton-street.

May James, Dedham, Essex, maltster. (Denton and Barker, Gray's-inn.

M'Clellan William, Preston, Lancashire, linen-draper. (Blanchard and Carr, Preston, or Blakelock and Makinson, Temple.

Meeker William Parsons, Basinghall-street, merchant. (Walton, Girdler's Hall, Basinghall-street.

Mulliner John, Birmingham, mealman. (Egerton, Gray's-inn-square, and Spurrier, Birmingham.

Newcomb George, Bath, Jeweller, victualler, (Loxley, Cheapside.

Parker George, Chenies-street, Oxford-road, British-wine maker. (Druce, Billiter-square.

Parr Robert, Watling-street, wholesale haberdasher. (Fisher, Bread-street, Cheapside.

Peacock Richard, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, currier. (Vandercom and Comyn, Cannon-street

Phillips John, Printer's-street, Blackfriars, and of the Strand, Middlesex, dealer in glass and earthenware. (Henson, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.

Popplewell John, Hull, auctioneer. (Exley and Stocker, Furnival's-inn, and Codd and Garland, Hull.

Pugh William, Machynleth, Montgomeryshire, shopkeeper. (Orred, Liverpool, or Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings, London.

Raynell Henry, Bristol, linen-draper. (James, Gray's-inn-square, and Morgan and Livett, Bristol.

Ryley George, Salford, Lancaster, builder. (Redhead and Brother, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple.

Salter Thomas, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, broker. (Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

Sanders John, late of Canterbury, and now a prisoner in the Fleet, corn-merchant. (Mayor, Brook-street, Holborn.

Sanders Samuel, Abchurch-lane, vintner. (Druce, Billiter-square.

Satterthwaite Thomas, Kendal, Westmoreland, tanner. (Richardson and Fell, Kendall, and Jackson, Garden court, Middle Temple.

Secretan John James, Winchester-street, insurance broker. (Pearce, Dixon, and Allen, Cheapside.

Shee John, Bloomsbury-square, wine and brandy merchant. (Hughes, Bear-yard, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Shenston Thomas, Market, Bosworth, Leicester, draper. (Berridge, Wood-street, Cheapside, and Thornley, Hinckley.

Sintzenich Peter, Spring-place, Kentish-town, and New Bond-street, printseller. (Finnis, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Stanham Richard, North Witham, Lincolnshire, beast jobber. (White, Grantham, Wilkes, Lamb's Conduit-street, or Taylor, Chancery-lane.

Stokoe George, sun-street, plane-maker. (Aubrey, Tooke's court, Cursitor-street, and Pullen, Fore-street.

Stretton William, Wadenhoe, Northampton, butcher. (Sherard, Thrapston, or Oundle, Northampton, and Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's Inn.

Swallow Richard, Attercliffe Forge, Sheffield, ironmaster. (Sykes and Knowles, New-inn, and Brookfield, Sheffield.

Thornber James, Colne, Lancashire, calico manufacturer. (Hardacre, Colne, or Laycock, Aldermanbury.

Tongue, Christopher, Runcorn, Cheshire, and Liverpool, ale and porter dealer. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, or Battye, Chancery-lane.

Ushaw William, Beverley, Yorkshire, corn-merchant. (Duesbery, Beverley, or Lambert, Hatton-garden.

Watkins James, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, draper. (James, Gray's-inn, or Evans, Chepstow.

White William, of Blackfriars'-road, white lead manufacturer. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.

Whitehead Joseph, Manchester, cordwainer, (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester, and Ellis, Cursitor-street.

Wicksteed Richard, Carey-street, London, scrivener. (Falcon, Elm-court, Temple.

Williams John, Aldersgate-street, victualler. (Templer, Bur-street, East Smithfield.

Williamson William, Gringley on the Hill, Nottinghamshire, corn-factor. (Lowndes and Lambert, Red Lion-square, or Cartwright, Bawtry, Yorkshire.

Wilson James, and John Sallows, Oxford-street, leather-sellers. (Peacock, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Wilson Robert, Liverpool, farrier. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, and Bardswell, and Stevenson, Liverpool.

Wood James, Lindfield, Sussex, victualler. (Pratt, Brighthelmstone, or Wilde, jun. Falcon-square, London.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abbott Robert, Thomas-street, Horsleydown, spirit merchant, July 23.

Abraham Samuel, Sandwich, linen-draper, Aug. 1.

Askew James, and William Wright, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, straw-hat manufacturers, Aug. 6.

Bate Thomas, Macclesfield, Chester, draper, July 30.

Beatson William and John, St. Mary at Hill, London, merchants, Aug. 9.

Beck Anthony, Oxford-street, sadler, July 23.

Binden Henry, Thornbury, Gloucester, bacon factor, Aug. 16.

Bridger John, the younger, Mortlake, tallow-chandler, July 23.

Bulgin William, Bristol, printer, October 15.

Burroughs James, Chiswell street, hosier, Aug. 6.

Busby William, Strand, hatter, August 9.

Carruthers John, Bristol, grocer, July 23.

Chambers William, Prince's-street, Barbican, victualler, Aug. 23.

Clarke Robert Daniel, Wareham, Dorset, linen-draper, Aug. 16.

Clemoe Richard, Falmouth, merchant, Aug. 9.

Cole Francis, North Tawton, Devon, serge-maker, July 28.

Cochran William, Liverpool, merchant, July 25.

Colecom James, Bow-street, bricklayer, July 12.

Coles John, Banbury, Oxford, mealman, Aug. 13.

Collins Letitia, Ann Jones, and Eliza Kearsey, New Bond-street, milliners, July 23.

Colwill John, Newnham, Gloucester, wine-merchant, August 29.
Colishaw Charles, Ashborne, Derby, July 9.
Cramer John, Royal Spa Gardens, Bermondsey, victualler, August 2.
Cross Christopher, and John, Liverpool, curriers, August 10.
Cross Jennet, Liverpool, milliner, August 17.
Cunningham John, Epsom, shopkeeper, July 16.
Dickens Thomas, Gloucester-street, Hoxton, baker, August 2.
Dixon John Wood, Crescent, Minories, ship and insurance broker, August 6.
Dodgson George, Kendal, grocer, August 6.
Dow James, Bush-lane, London, merchant, July 16.
Dowbiggen William, Lancaster, merchant, July 15.
Easton, otherwise Yeadon, George, Bermondsey-street, leather-dresser, July 23.
Edwards Thomas, Ducksfoot-lane, Upper Thames-street, cotton-manufacturer, August 2.
Espener Charles, Hull, woollen-draper, July 26.
Feather Henry, Manchester, tea-dealer, Aug. 2.
Foster J. Manchester, cotton spinner, July 12.—23.
Fuller J. James, Yexford, Suffolk, draper, Aug. 8.
Gear Samuel, Hull, cabinet-maker, August 12.
Gimber Giles, Sandwich, linen-draper, July 13
Gosling David, Nottingham, victualler, July 14.
Graff James, Tower Royal, merchant, Aug. 9.
Graff James, and Patrick Dempsey Foley, Tower Royal, merchants, August 9.
Gravenor William, Bristol, sugar refiner, July 13.
Green John, Hull, flax-dresser, August 12.
Green William, the younger, Maidstone, dealer and chapman, July 26.
Green Valentine and Rupert, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road, engraver, Aug. 2.
Greenock Thomas, Drayton in Hales, Salop, mercer, July 26.
Griffith John Yew, Northampton-terrace, City-road, stock-broker, August 6.
Grimes George, Great Warner-street, Cold Bath-fields, August 9.
Hamlin Richard, Tottenham-court-road, victualler, July 23.
Hancock William, Sheffield, grocer, July 13.
Hare Moses, Exeter, cabinet-maker, July 11.
Harrison George, Globe-street, Wapping, carpenter, and Js. Gibson, the elder, deceased, Aug. 1.
Harrison Samuel, Manchester, and William Harrison Sheffield, hatters, August 9.
Hart William, and Samuel Turner, the younger, Lothbury, warehousemen, July 19.
Hebert John and George, Grange-road, Southwark, tanners, Aug. 9.
Henshaw William, St. Catherine's, near the Tower, coal merchant, July 23.
Heppell John, Monkwearmouth, Durham, sail-maker, August 4.
Herbert Thomas, Barnard street, Russel-square, merchant, August 9.
Hetherington John, Carlisle, inn-keeper, Aug. 5.
Hill Stephen, Bishopsgate-street, oil and colourman, July 19.
Hill Isaac, Strand, hatter, August 2.
Hodgson John, the younger, Coleman-street, merchant, July 16.
Horn William, and Richard Jackson, Redcross-street, Southwark, rectifying distillers, July 6.
Horn Nicholas, Martin's-lane, merchant, Aug. 16.
Houghton William and John, Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, August 5.
Hudson James Watling-street, merchant, July 30.
Jackson Richard, Redcross-street, Southwark, rectifying distiller, July 26
Jackson John, Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 12.
Jacob John, Stratford, Essex, miller, August 6.
Johnson John, Holborn hill, linen-draper, July 23.
Jones James, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. shopkeeper, July 26.
Jones Thomas, Gloucester, horse-dealer, July 29.
Kirkpatrick Thomas, Oxford-road, silk mercer, September 3.
Lambert George, Holborn, victualler, July 16.
Lewis Jacob, and Silvester Cohn, of Liverpool, and Maurice De Jough, of Manchester, merchants, July 15.
Lewis John, Old Jewry, warehouseman, July 30.
Lloyd, John, Woolwich, victualler, July 26.
Lodge J. London Wall, carpenter, July 16, Nov. 5.
Markham W. Cottingham, York, merchant, July 19.
Marsden William, Manchester, merchant, June 28.
Martinnant Peter, St. James's-street, warehouseman, August 6.
Mason Robert, late of Purleigh, Essex (but now of the King's Bench), dealer in cattle, July 23.
Matthias John, Brighthelmstone, slater, Aug. 2.
Meadley Richard, Hull, patten-maker, July 22.
Merrefield J. Grantham, money-scrivener, Aug. 8.
Micklam John, Strand, tobacconist, August 27.
Mockitt Thomas, Deal, miller, July 13.
Morley W. Drury-lane, warehouseman, July 2.
Newberry Edward, Old Broad-street, builder, August 2—23.
Pearson J. Maryport, Cumberland, mariner, July 20.
Poole Robert, Ratcliffe Highway, linen-draper, July 26, November 15.
Poole Thomas Edward, Drayton in Hales, Salop, currier, July 25.
Potter Christopher, Parliament-street, orchall maker, October 20.
Potts George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, August 2.
Prior Joseph, Prince's-street, Spitalfields, dry-salter, July 16.
Randall W. Pope's Head-alley, broker, July 23.
Readhead Daniel, St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, tin-plate worker, July 23.
Reid James, Broad-street, underwriter, Aug. 20.
Rigby John, Wigan, Lancaster, currier, Aug. 8.
Roberts Samuel, Gloucester, brush-maker, July 29.
Roberts William, Bristol, linen-draper, July 30.
Roper Thomas, Islington, rope-maker, Aug. 2.
Rowe Mark, Truro, shopkeeper, July 21.
Rowton Zaccheus, Northampton, factor, July 13.
Roxburgh James, Winchester-street, insurance-broker, Aug. 6.
Sawyer John, Leeds, merchant, Aug. 10.
Sayer J. Paternoster-row, lace-merchant, July 27.
Senior John, Ernad-court, Drury-lane, money-scrivener, December 17.
Simpson Thomas, and Nottingham Simpson, Northallerton, York, merchants, July 23.
Smith William, Cheapside, warehouseman, Aug 27.
Spicer Howard, Walden, Essex, maltster and draper, July 26, August 6.
Spittle J. Darlaston, Stafford, victualler, July 30.
Starey Thomas, Newgate-street, wholesale linen-draper, August 9.
Stuart Thomas, Bermondsey-street, hat-manufacturer, July 23.
Tetley Joshua, Leeds, brandy-merchant, and John Hucks, July 22.
Tomlinson R. Leek, Stafford, linen-draper, Aug. 2.
Towers Thomas, Blackburn, Lancashire, ironmonger, July 19.
Tremlett Thomas, Exeter, and John Hall, Alphington, Devon, merchants, July 21.
Wilcock Robert, Irlam, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, July 21.
Willimott James, Sebastian, Stamford, Lincoln, linen draper, July 26.
Wood John, Manchester, cotton spinner, July 16.
Wrigley James, Pitt-street, Blackfriars road, hat-manufacturer, July 19.

BANKRUPTS IN IRELAND.

James Delaney, of the City of Dublin, ship-broker, June 25,—27, and July 26.
Patrick Ward, of the city of Dublin, baker, June 25—27, and July 26.
John Ryan, of the city of Dublin, baker, July 5—6, and August 6.
William Spellman, of the city of Dublin, merchant, June 6—7, and August 6.
John Lloyd Clones, of the county of Monaghan, shop keeper, July 2—21, and August 20.
Thomas Beatry, Newton Butler, and Co. Fermanagh, Grocers, July 2—21, and August 20.

BANKRUPTS IN SCOTLAND.

A. Paul and Co. Leith, merchants, July 6—27.
W. Ferguson, Barniel, wood-merchant, July 1—29.
J. Thompson, Loch-hill, cattle-dealer, July 1—19.
W. Murray, Edinburgh, baker, July 6, Aug. 3.
James Gibson, Ayr, merchant, July 1—29.
John M'Donald, Dunfermline, wright, July 1—29.
William and David Paul, Perth, merchants, July 12, August 2.
John Sudden, Edinburgh, merchant and spirit dealer, July 11, August 3.

COUNTRY MARKETS.

Corn per Quarter. | *Bread per Gal.*

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Bread.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s	s. d.
Morpeth	66 to 84	—to—	40 to 44	—to 76	—to—
Lewes	74 78	——	40 42	——	——
Newcastle	66 82	45 50	41 47	64 66	——
Canterbury	70 88	45 47	40 47	63 68	1 11
Chesterfield	80 84	——	36 46	64 68	——
Ashborne	88 90	——	36 42	66 68	——
Lynn	68 76	42 43	35 43	60 62	——
Gainsbro'	84 85	41 45	40 44	68 70	——
Sandwich	76 87	37 40	37 46	——	——
Newbury	66 85	— 42	38 46	— 72	1 9½
Devizes	72 84	39 41	40 40	72 74	1 7½
Louth	70 84	44 48	30 36	60 70	——
Reading	72 89	42 44	39 42	66 69	——
Swansea	83 84	42 48	29 33	——	——
Henley	72 91	42 45	39 43	58 66	——
Maidenhead	76 90	40 45	47 50	68 75	——
Wakefield	75 82	——	38 47	60 64	——
Basingstoke	79 84	40 41	38 41	60 71	1 8
Andover	67 84	35 40	33 44	68 72	1 8
Warminster	63 78	40 41	44 46	72 78	——
Salisbury	70 79	38 42	38 46	72 78	1 9
Penrith	97 99	50 56	41 45	——	——

Weight of the Gallon Loaf 8lb. 10oz.—Half Gallon 4lb. 5½oz.

UXBRIDGE.—Corn Inspector's Return.

	l. s.	l. s.		l. s.	l. s.
Wheat, p. ld.	19 10	to 22 0	Oats, per qr.	2 7	to 2 12
Barley, p. qr.	2 4	2 6	Beans, ditto.	3 3	3 12
Pease, ditto	——	——			

COTTON TWIST AND WEFT.

At Blackburn. Hank Twist.	s.	d.	s.	d.
—— No. 20	2	2 to 2		3½
—— 30	3	0	3	1
—— 36	3	7	3	9
Cop Weft	——		——	
—— 18	2	0	2	2
—— 30	2	7	2	8
—— 40	2	11	3	0

At Preston. Hank Twist.	s.	d.	s.	d.
—— No. 30	3	0 to 3		2
—— 36	3	6	3	8
—— Cop 40	3	5	3	7
—— 50	3	10	4	0
Cop Weft 30	2	5	2	7
—— 40	2	10	3	10
—— 50	3	1	3	3
—— 60	3	5	3	7

SCOTCH LINENS.—*Dundee.*

	d.	d.
Sail Cloth. No. 1,	19½ to	19½
Hemp Cotton Bag	12	18
Strelitz	13½	14
Lint, Osnaburgh	10½	10½
Tow, ditto	7½	8½
—— Strong	9	9½
Ger. Dowl. 27 inches	17	17½
Common ditto	14½	14½
Tow-Sheet, 24 foot	13½	14
—— 20 ditto	12½	13½

	s.	d.	s.	d.
3lb. Lint, hand-spun	5	6 to 6		8
3lb. mill-spun	6	0	6	6
4lb.	6	10	7	4
5lb.	8	6	9	0
6lb.	10	0	10	6
7lb.	12	0	12	6
6lb. shorts	7	2	7	3
7 and 8lb. Twist	7	6	8	0
10 and 12lb.	0	10½	0	11½

Arbroath.				d.
Tow 3-qr. widths	—	—		—
4-4ths Sheetings	13	6-12ths		—
9-8ths ditto	14	6-12ths		—
Lint 3-qr. widths	13	6-12ths		14
4-4ths ditto	18	6-12ths		15
30 porter 9-8ths	13	6-12ths		—
32 ditto	20	6-12ths		—
10 in. Shirtings	—	—		—
German Dowlass	16	—	—	—

Arbroath.	d.
Canvas — No. 1	17
—— —— 2	20½
—— —— 6	13
Single Warp 5	13½
—— 6	13½
Flaxen 7	13½
—— 8	13
Tow 7	11½
Bagging	—

POTATOES, *per Ton, at Spitalfields.*

Ware, £4 0s. to £8 0s.—Middles. £2 10s. to £3 0s.—Chats, £2 0s. to £2 10s.

LIVERPOOL PRICE CURRENT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, English, per 70lbs	12	0 to	12	3
——American	12	0	13	3
——Irish	10	6	11	0
Oats, English, 45lbs.	4	4	4	8
Irish Potatoes	5	0	5	6
——Common	4	0	4	9
Irish Barley, 60lbs.	5	5	5	6
English Oats, 240lbs.	53	0	54	0
Grey Pease, qr.	54	0	——	
Beans	63	6	65	0
Flour, English, 280lbs	64	0	66	0
——American, per Barl	——		——	
Rapeseed, per Last	£33	0	£34	0

Sugar, per cwt. viz.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Fine	74	0	82	0
Good	69	0	76	0
Middling	66	0	71	0
Ordinary	61	0	68	0

Cotton, per lb.	d.	d.
Maranham	25	25½
Barbadoes	23	24
Punambacco	27½	28½
Georgia	29	34
—— bowed	19	23
	s.	s.
Tallow, per cwt.	103	104
Soap	101	102

Rum, per gallon.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Jamaica, new, overproof	4	2 to	4	5
—— 12 to 15 ov.	4	5	4	7
——Strong	4	10	5	2
——Escapes	4	5	4	7
Lew. Island, common	3	4	3	5
——overproof	3	10	4	3
Indigo, per lb.				
Spanish	5	0	11	0
Carolina	2	6	4	6
New Orleans	3	6	6	0
Hides, per lb.				
Buenos Ayres	0	5	0	6
West India	0	3½	0	4
Butter, per cwt.				
Belfast	115	0	116	0
Newry	106	0	108	0
Cork	110	0	112	0
Sligo	95	0	97	0
Dublin	95	0	99	0
Grease, clean	——		——	
—— dirty	——		——	
Lard, 120lbs.	75	0	76	0
Belfast Bacon, per cwt.				
Long Midds.	57	0	59	0
Square ditto	60	0	62	0
Green Hams	48	0	50	0
Mess Beef, per trs.	120	0	130	0
Ditto, per bl.	84	0	86	0
Pork ditto	86	0	88	0

The average Prices of Navigable Canal, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in July, 1803, at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-Street, Blackfriars, London.

The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Navigation, 980*l.* to 1000*l.* per Share, with half-yearly Dividend, paying 40*l.* per Share, per Annum.—Oxford Canal, 450*l.* to 465*l.* per Share; the last half-yearly Dividend was 11*l.* a Share.—Grand Junction, 116*l.* with half-yearly Dividends of 2*l.* per Share; ditto Bonds, 90*l.* for 100*l.*—Ellesmere, 53*l.* to 54*l.*—Kennet and Avon, new Shares, 4*l.* 10*s.* per Share prem.—Ashby, 22*l.* per Share.—Globe, 116*l.* per Cent.—West India Dock Stock, 155*l.* to 156*l.* per Cent. with half-yearly Dividends of 5*l.* per Cent.—London Dock 117*l.* to 119*l.* to 116*l.* and an half, per Cent ditto.

The average Price of Raw Sugar, is 39*s.* 10½*d.* per cwt. exclusive of Duty.

PRICE OF MEAT. *

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
June 18	6s.	6d. 6s.	0d. 6s.	6d. 6s. 0d.	7s. 4d.
25	6 0	6 0	6 6	6 0	7 0
July 2	5 6	5 6	6 0	6 0	7 0
9	5 4	5 6	6 0	5 8	7 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

June 18	5	0	5	0	5	8	5	4	6	4
25	4	6	4	8	5	8	4	8	5	8
July 2	4	8	4	8	5	8	5	4	6	8
9	4	8	4	8	5	0	5	0	6	4

	St. James's.*			Whitechapel. *		
	Hay.	Straw.		Hay.	Straw.	
June 18	£6 6 0	£2 6 6		£6 8 0	£2 4 0	
25	6 10 0	2 8 0		6 0 0	2 5 0	
July 2	6 10 0	2 8 0		6 8 0	2 6 0	
9	6 15 0	2 14 0		6 16 0	2 5 0	

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.	£. s.		£. s.	Pockets.	£. s.		£. s.
Kent	3 15	to	5 5	Kent	4 0	to	5 12
Sussex	4 0		4 12	Sussex	4 10		5 5
Essex	4 0		4 10	Farn.	6 0		8 0

PRICE OF LEATHER. *

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	22½d.
Dressing Hides	19½
Crop Hides for cutting	21½
Flat Ordinary	17
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen,	32
Ditto, 50 to 70	39

Tallow,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 112*s.*; mottled, 122*s.*; curd, 126*s.*

Candles, per dozen, 14*s.* 0*d.*; moulds, 15*s.* 0*d.*

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
June 18	40*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* 3*d.*	45*s.* 0*d.* to 50*s.* 9*d.*
25	45 0	46 9 44 0 51 0
July 2	41 6	46 6 41 0 45 9
9	45 6	46 6 46 9 54 3

Delivered at 12*s.* per chaldron advance.

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
June 18	4*s.* 1*d.*	2*s.* 0½*d.*	1*s.* 0½*d.*
25	4 0	2 0	1 0
July 2	4 1	2 0½	1 0½
9	4 1	2 0½	1 0½

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

June 18	6,102 quarters.	Average 80*s.* 0½*d.*
25	3,204	83 3½
July 2	4,709	82 3½
9	3,796	80 9

FLOUR.

June 18	11,794 sacks.	Average 66*s.* 11½*d.*
25	8,335	66 4½
July 2	12,885	67 1½
9	11,089	67 0½

CORN EXCHANGE MARK LANE.

CORN SEEDS, &c.	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*
Wheat English, red per qr.	60	70	80
——— white	70	78	86
——— Foreign	—	—	—
Barley, English	36	42	47
Malt	60	70	75
Oats, Feed	36	38	41
——, Friezl	37	39	42
——, Poland	38	40	44
——, heavy and bright	—	44	47
——, Potat.	40	44	48
——, Foreign	—	—	—
Beans, small	58	62	67
——, Tick	52	58	62
Pease, Boil	110	120	135
——, Hog	58	60	62
Flour, per sack	—	65	68
——, seconds	—	55	65
——, Scotch	—	55	60
Mustard, brown, per bush.	15	20	24
——, white ditto.	10	16	20
Turnip	10	14	16
Tares, per quarter	120	130	140
Rye-grass	30	34	38
Cinque-foil	50	55	60
Hempseed	70	75	80
Linseed	70	90	100
Clover, Foreign, red per ct.	—	—	—
——, white ditto.	—	—	—
Trefoil	10	20	30
Rib grass	35	40	45
Carraway	—	38	40
Coriander	—	19	20
Canary	—	—	240

American flour per barrel of 196lbs. 44*s.* 48*s.*

Rape seed, per last £.36 to £.41

Linseed oil cake per thousand, £.16 16*s.* 0*d.*

QRS. OF ENGLISH GRAIN AND SEEDS AT MARKET LAST WEEK.

Wheat	351	Pease	55
Barley	36	Tares	—
Malt	89	Brank	—
Oats	8181	Linseed	—
Rye	30	Rapeseed	12
Beans	431	Rye-grass	—

RAW HIDES, PER STONE. *

	s. d.	*s. d.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Best Heifers and Steers.	2 6	to 2 10	Market calf	12 0	to —
Middling	1 10	2 2	Eng. Horse	10 0	— 12 0
Ordinary	1 14	1 10	Shearlings	2 0	— 2 6
			Lambskins	1 6	— 2 1

LEATHER AT BRISTOL *

	d.	*d.*		*d.*
Eng. dres. hides	17	to 19	Nssl L'd seals	44
Dutch, and Irish	15½	17		
Buffaloes	14	18	RAW GOODS.	
Pat. sk. 60lb.	36	39	Buenos Ayres hides	56
Light Irish skin	26	28	Brazils	0
Horse hides	18	22	Irish salt. calf-sk.	0
Crops 35 to 40lb	17½	18	——— hides	35
——45 to 50lb	18½	19½	——com. sort	0
——56 lb	21	22	——112lb. each	47

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

Tuesday, June 28.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	36 5
Ditto at sight		35 9
Rotterdam	2 *Usance*	11 6
Hamburgh	2½ *Usance*	35 3
Altona	2½ *Usance*	35 4
Paris, 1 day's date		23 16
Ditto	2 *Usance*	24
Bourdeaux		24
Madrid	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	41
Cadiz	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	41
Bilboa		40½
Palermo	*Per oz.*	92d
Leghorn		49½
Genoa		45½
Venice	*Ineffective*	52
Naples		42
Lisbon		60
Oporto		67
Dublin	*Per Cent.*	11
Cork	*Ditto*	11½

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

Tuesday, July 5.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	36 7
Ditto at sight		35 11
Rotterdam		11 7
Hamburgh		35 5
Altona		35 6
Paris, 1 day's date		23 16
Ditto	2 *Usance*	24
Bourdeaux		24
Madrid	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	41
Cadiz	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	41
Bilboa		40½
Palermo	*Per oz.*	92d
Leghorn		49½
Genoa		45½
Venice	*Effective*	52
Naples		42
Lisbon		60
Oporto		67
Dublin		11
Cork		11½

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

Tuesday, July 12.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	36 7
Ditto at sight		35 11
Rotterdam		11 7
Hamburgh		35 5
Altona		35 6
Paris, 1 day's date		23 16
Ditto	2 *Usance*	24
Bourdeaux		24
Madrid	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	42
Cadiz	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	42
Bilboa		41
Palermo	*Per oz.*	92d
Leghorn		49½
Genoa		45½
Venice	*Effective*	52
Naples		42
Lisbon		60
Oporto		67
Dublin		11
Cork		11½

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

Tuesday, July 19.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	36 7
Ditto at sight		35 11
Rotterdam		11 7
Hamburgh		35 5
Altona		35 6
Paris, 1 day's date		23 16
Ditto	2 *Usance*	24
Bourdeaux		24
Madrid	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	42
Cadiz	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	42
Bilboa		41
Palermo	*Per oz*	92d
Leghorn		49½
Genoa		45½
Venice	*Effective*	52
Naples		42
Lisbon		60
Oporto		67
Dublin		10½
Cork		11½

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

From London to	
Portsmouth, Spithead, Poole, or the Isle of Wight	1 g.
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartmouth, or Plymouth	1½ g.
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey	2 g.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Places adjacent	L ½ g.
Kinsale, Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, or Belfast	L 2½ gs.
Limerick or Galway	L 3 gs.
Londonderry or Glasgow	L 3 gs.
Yarmouth or Lynn	1¼ g.
Hull or Gainsborough	1½ g.
Newcastle, Whitby, or Sunderland	1½ g.
Leith, Perth, Dundee, Montrose, or Aberdeen	¼ Do.
Inverness, Shetland, or the Orkney Islands	1½ g.
Dunkirk, Ostend, Flushing, or Middleburg	
Rotterdam, Amsterdam	
Embden, free of capture	
Tonengen Neutrals	
Gottenburgh	L 3 gs. ret. 1l. 10s.
Stockholm and Places adjacent	
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh	
Stockholm	
Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, or Havre-de-Grace	
L'Orient, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, or Bayonne	
St. Sebastia, or Bilboa	6 gs.
Oporto	12 gs. ret. 6l.
Lisbon	
Rio de Janiero	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Mediterranean, viz.	
Malaga and Places adjacent	10 gs. ret. 5l.
Leghorn or Naples	
Ancona, Venice, Trieste, &c.	
Neutrals	
Salontca, Gallipola, Smyrna, or Constantinople	20 gs. ret. 10l.
Madeira	L 5 gs. ret. 2l. 10s.
Jamaica	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Leeward Islands, viz. Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, &c.	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Surinam, Demerara, or Berbice	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Musquito Shores, Honduras, and Places adjacent	10 gs.

From London to	
Florida, Georgia, Bahama Islands, American Ships	8 gs.
British	6 gs.
The American States, their Ships	10 gs. ret. 5.
Ditto British	8 gs. ret 4l.
Bermuda Islands	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Newfoundland and C. of Labradore	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Bay of Fundy, Quebec, or Montreal	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Greenland out and home	
Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, Company's Ships	4 gs.
Others	10 gs. ret. 5l.
Southern Fishery, out and home	20 gs.
Bengal, Madras, or China, Company's Ships	6l.
Ditto out and home	12l.
Others	10 gs.
Africa and back to the West Indies or America	
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to	
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, Belfast, Londonderry, or Glasgow	1½ g.
Limerick or Galway	2½ gs.
Rotterdam and Amsterdam	
Elsineur	
Bremen, Hamburgh, and Embden	
Baltic, viz.	
Libau, Riga, &c.	
Stockholm, Revil, Narva, and Petersburgh	
Archangel home	8 gs.
Oporto or Lisbon	12 gs. ret. 6l.
Gibraltar	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Madeira	6 gs. ret. 3l.
Jamaica	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Leeward Islands	Do.
Ditto with Convoy	Do.
American States	Do.
Africa (4) from thence to the West Indies or America	
Greenland, out and home	
Dublin, Cork, &c. to	
London	½ gs. ret 2l.
The Baltic	
Lisbon and Oporto	8 gs. ret. 4l.
American States, American Ships	3 gs.
Ditto British	10 gs.
Greenland out and home	
West Indies	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Jamaica	Do.
Limerick to London	L 3 gs.

Exeter, Plymouth, &c. to	
Ostend, Rotterdam, or Amsterdam	
Bremen, Hamburgh, &c.	
Newfoundland	4 gs.
Baltic to	
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, or Gainsborough	
Newcastle, Whitby, Leith, Montrose, Aberdeen, &c.	
Portsmouth, Exeter, or Plymouth	
Bristol, Liverpool, or Lancaster	
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, &c.	
Jamaica to	
The American States	10 gs.
Quebec or Montreal	12 gs.
Newfoundland or Labradore	12 g.
Plymouth, Portsmouth, or London	L 10 gs. ret. 5l.
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, &c.	Do.
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool, &c.	Do.
Leeward Islands to	
Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, or Labradore	Do.
American States	12 gs.
Plymouth, Portsmouth, or London	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, &c.	Do.
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool, &c.	Do.
Newfoundland to	
American States	5 gs.
Jamaica and the Leeward Islands	25 gs.
Lisbon or Oporto	10 ga. ret. 5.
Plymouth, Dartmouth, or Exeter	L 8 gs. ret. 4l.
Bristol, Liverpool, &c.	Do.
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.	Do.
Portsmouth	Do.
London	Do.
Yarmouth, Lynn, or Hull	Do.
Newcastle, Whitby, or Sunderland	Do.
Leith, Perth, Montrose, or Aberdeen, North about	8 gs. ret.
Quebec to	
Ireland	12 gs. ret 6.
Great Britain	Do.
American States to	
Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena	2½ gs.
Canton, Madras, or Bengal	5 gs.
Ditto out and home	8 gs.
Denmark or Sweden to	
The Cape of Good Hope	
Helena	4 gs.
Bengal and China	5 gs.
Ditto out and home	7 gs.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C. 112lb.; D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ½ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or 12 Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter, of 8 Bushels; T. Ton, or 20cwt; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.—Note, Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellas and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons; (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil is sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
ALUM English	21	0	0	21	10	0	T.
—— Roach	1	18	0	0	0	0	C.
Almonds Barbary Bitter	4	15	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sweet	5	17	6	6	10	0	—
—— Jordan	12	10	0	14	0	0	—
—— Valentia	8	0	0	8	10	0	—
Anchovies jar. b. of 40lb.	6	10	0	7	0	0	—
—— sm. b. of 12lb.	4	10	0	5	0	0	—
Annatto Flag	0	2	0	0	2	3	lb.
—— Spanish	0	4	2	0	4	6	—
Argol Bolo. & Rhe. white	5	5	0	5	10	0	C.
—— Florence White	4	14	0	4	16	0	—
—— Red	4	4	0	4	10	0	—
—— Naples White	3	12	0	3	15	0	—
—— Red	3	6	0	3	8	0	—
Ashes Amer. Pearl, best	4	0	0	4	2	0	—
—— Inferior	3	14	0	4	0	0	—
—— Pot best	4	6	0	4	10	0	—
—— Inferior	4	6	0	0	0	0	—
—— Barilla Teneriffe	3	12	0	0	0	0	—
—— Spanish	4	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sicily	3	10	0	0	0	0	—
—— Dantzic Pearl	uncertain			0	0	0	—
—— Russia Pearl	3	14	0	0	0	0	—
BERRIES Juniper Ger.	5	10	0	6	0	0	—
—— Italian	5	4	0	5	10	0	—
—— Yellow Turkey	4	0	0	6	0	0	C.
—— French	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Brandy Best	1	2	0	1	5	0	G.
—— Inferior	0	19	6	1	0	0	—
Brimstone Foreign Ro.	21	10	0	24	10	0	T.
Bristles Hog Russia und.	25	0	0	26	0	0	C.
—— Archangel do.	23	0	0	25	0	0	—
—— Koningsburg do.	24	0	0	25	0	0	—
CAPERS French	13	0	0	19	10	0	—
—— Spanish	7	10	0	10	10	0	—
Cochineal Spa. Garbled	1	3	6	1	9	6	lb.
—— East India	0	4	0	0	5	3	—
Cocoa West India	4	0	0	4	10	0	C.
—— Carracca for Export	5	16	0	6	6	0	—

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Coffee W. I. very ord.		2	10	0	3	12	0	C.
—— ord.		3	10	0	4	10	0	—
—— mid.		4	10	0	5	10	0	—
—— good		5	10	0	6	6	0	—
—— fine		6	6	0	6	18	0	—
—— Mocha or East Ind.		9	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Java		none						—
Copper unmanufac.		0	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— manufactured		0	0	0	0	0	0	lb.
—— Japan		0	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Copperas Green		0	5	9	0	0	0	—
Cotton Wool	Brazil Pernambuc.	0	2	3	0	2	4	lb.
	Brazil Bahia	0	2	0	0	2	1½	—
	Brazil Maranham	0	2	0	0	2	1½	—
	Brazil Para	0	1	10	0	2	0	—
	Dutch Surinam	0	2	0	0	2	2½	—
	Dutch Demerara	0	1	10	0	2	1½	—
	Dutch Berbice	0	1	10	0	2	1½	—
	West Indies. Carriacou	0	1	11	0	2	1	—
	West Indies. Grenada	0	1	9	0	1	11½	—
	West Indies. Barbadoes	0	1	9	0	1	11½	—
	West Indies. Domingo	0	1	6	0	1	9	—
	West Indies. Martinico	0	1	6	0	1	9	—
	West Indies. Jamaica	0	1	6	0	1	9	—
	West Indies. Bahama	0	1	6	0	1	11	—
duty not pd.	E. I. Bourbon	0	2	2	0	2	6	—
	E. I. Surat	0	0	11	0	1	3½	—
	Amer. Geo Sea Isl.	0	1	9	0	2	0	—
	Amer. Do. Bow'd	0	1	5	0	1	9	—
	Amer. Orleans	0	1	8	0	1	11½	—
	Amer. Cumana	0	1	8	0	1	10½	—
	Spain. Giron	0	1	8	0	1	10	—
	Spain. Carthagena	0	1	6	0	1	7	—
	Turkey Smyrna	0	1	3	0	1	5	—
	Turkey Salonica	0	1	3	0	1	5	—
	Turkey Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
DYER'S Wood Bar W.		14	0	0	16	10	0	—
—— Brazil		15	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Brazilet		10	0	0	12	0	0	—
—— Cam Wood		40	0	0	45	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
——Fustic Cuba	22	0	0	25	0	0	T.
——Jamaica	17	0	0	21	10	0	—
——Porto Ricoe	18	0	0	23	0	0	—
——Tobago	20	15	0	21	10	0	—
——Zant or young	18	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Logwood Camp	17	0	0	18	0	0	—
——Hond. chipt	15	10	0	16	0	0	—
—— unchipt	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Jamaica chipt	13	12	0	15	0	0	—
—— unchipt	10	0	0	11	0	0	—
——Nicaragia, large	12	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— midd.	18	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— small	12	0	0	14	10	0	—
——Sanders Red	30	0	0	31	0	0	—
DRUGS.							
ALOES Barbadoes	36	0	0	37	0	0	C.
—— Cape	6	18	0	7	4	0	—
—— Succotrina	16	0	0	18	0	0	—
——Epatica or E. I.	7	10	0	11	10	0	—
Angelica Root	20	0	0	0	0	0	—
Antimony Crude	13	0	0	0	0	0	—
Aqua Fortis	S.	0	7	D.	1	0	lb.
Arsenic Red	6	6	0	6	10	0	C.
—— White	6	6	0	6	10	0	—
Balsam Capivi	0	3	4	0	3	6	lb.
—— Peru	0	8	0	0	9	0	—
—— Tolu	0	4	3	0	4	6	—
Bark Jesuits Com.	0	3	9	0	5	0	—
——Second	0	6	3	0	7	6	—
——Quil or best	0	8	9	0	9	6	—
——Red	0	19	0	1	0	0	—
——Yellow	0	5	0	0	6	3	—
Borax refined E. I.	3	10	0	3	12	6	C.
——English	0	1	10	0	0	0	lb.
—— unrefined or Tinc.	5	10	0	5	15	0	C.
Camphire Refined	0	5	4	0	5	6	lb.
—— Unrefined	15	10	0	17	10	0	C.
Cantharides	0	10	6	0	12	6	lb.
Cardemoms (best)	0	7	0	0	8	0	—
Cassia Buds	9	15	0	11	10	0	C.
——Fistula W. I.	3	5	0	3	15	0	—
——Lignia	3	10	0	20	0	0	—
Castorum American	0	18	0	1	1	0	lb.
——Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Castor Oil p. bot. 1½lb.	0	4	0	0	0	0	bo
Coculus Indicus	9	10	0	10	5	0	C.
Coloeynth Turkey	0	3	0	0	3	3	lb.
Columbo Root	3	14	0	4	0	0	C.
Cream of Tartar	8	0	0	8	5	0	—
Essence of Bergamot	0	10	6	0	0	0	lb.
—— Lavender	0	7	6	0	8	0	—
—— Lemon	0	10	6	0	11	0	—
—— Origanum	0	6	0	0	6	6	—
—— Rosemary	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Gallangal East India	2	15	0	3	0	0	C.
Gentian Root	5	5	0	5	10	0	—
Ginsang	0	2	0	0	2	4	lb.
Grains of Guinea	5	15	0	0	0	0	C.
Gum Anamo. Drop	16	0	0	18	0	0	—
—— Lump	4	0	0	10	0	0	—
—— Animi	4	10	0	10	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
Gum Arabic E. I.	2	10	0	4	16	0	C.
—— Turkey fine	12	10	0	16	0	0	—
—— Barbary	3	5	0	3	10	0	—
—— Assafœtida	5	0	0	12	0	0	—
—— Benjamin	8	15	0	30	0	0	—
—— Cambogium	32	0	0	36	0	0	—
—— Copal scraped	0	2	6	0	6	6	—
—— Galbanon	12	0	0	13	0	0	—
—— Guaiacum	0	3	6	0	5	0	—
—— Mastic	0	6	2	0	6	6	—
—— Myrrh	34	0	0	40	0	0	—
—— Olibanum	9	0	0	10	10	0	—
—— Oppoponax	85	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sandrac	6	10	0	8	8	0	—
—— Seneca Garbled	5	10	0	5	15	0	—
—— Tragacanth	26	0	0	27	10	0	—
Jalap	0	3	7	0	3	8	—
Ipecacuanha	0	15	6	0	17	0	—
Isinglass Book	0	16	0	0	17	0	—
—— Leaf	0	15	0	0	16	6	—
—— Long Staple	0	16	0	0	17	0	—
—— Short Staple	0	16	0	0	17	0	—
Manna Flakey	0	5	9	0	6	0	—
—— Sicily in sorts	0	1	10	0	2	2	—
—— Tolpha	0	2	6	0	3	0	—
Musk China	1	2	0	1	4	0	—
Nux Vomica	2	0	0	2	10	0	C.
Oil of Vitriol	0	0	4	0	0	0	lb.
Opium East India	2	5	0	0	0	0	—
—— Turkey	2	10	0	0	0	0	—
Pink Root	0	1	0	0	1	2	—
Quicksilver	0	4	6	0	0	0	—
Rhuburb East India	0	2	0	0	5	6	—
—— Russia	0	18	0	1	7	0	lb.
Saffron	2	13	0	2	14	0	—
Sago	2	5	0	2	10	0	—
Sal. Amoniac	9	9	0	0	0	0	C.
Salop	15	15	0	0	0	0	lb.
Sarsaparilla	0	1	10	0	3	3	—
Sassafras	5	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Scammony Alleppo	1	15	0	2	0	0	—
—— Smyrna	0	8	0	0	0	0	—
Senna	0	4	0	0	5	0	lb.
Seeds Anni Alicant	7	0	0	7	10	0	—
—— Coriander English	15	0	0	18	0	0	bo
—— Cummin	3	0	0	3	4	0	—
—— Fenugreek	4	10	0	5	0	0	—
Shellack	3	10	0	7	10	0	C.
Sticklack	4	10	0	7	0	0	—
Snake Root	0	3	3	0	3	6	lb.
Soap Castile or Spanish	7	10	0	8	8	0	C.
Spermaceti refined	0	2	4	0	0	0	lb.
Tamarinds West India	4	0	0	4	10	0	C.
Tapioca Lisbon	0	0	6	0	1	0	lb.
Turmeric Bengal	4	0	0	4	4	0	C.
—— China	4	10	0	5	0	0	—
—— West India	3	10	0	3	15	0	—
Verdigris Wet	0	0	6	0	0	0	lb.
—— Dry	0	7	0	0	7	6	—
—— Crystalized	0	8	0	0	0	0	—
Vitriol Roman	0	0	6	0	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
EBONY Black Rose	28	0	0	35	0	0	T.
—— Green	12	10	0	13	10	0	—
Eleph T. 70 to 90lb each	31	0	0	34	0	0	C.
——Twos.	29	0	0	32	0	0	—
——Threes	28	0	0	31	0	0	—
——Fours	27	0	0	29	0	0	—
——Fives & Sixes	22	0	0	26	0	0	—
——Scrivelloes	16	0	0	20	0	0	—
FEATHERS Dantz. W.	0	3	8	0	4	0	lb.
—— Grey	0	2	10	0	3	0	—
——Hambro' White	0	2	6	0	2	8	—
—— Grey	0	1	6	0	1	11	—
——Russia White	0	2	6	0	2	9	—
—— Grey	0	1	10	0	2	0	—
—— Down	0	3	9	0	4	0	—
Flax Riga	110	0	0	115	0	0	T.
——Narva 12 head	100	0	0	0	0	0	—
——9 head	76	0	0	0	0	0	—
——6 head	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
—Petersburg 12 head	115	0	0	0	0	0	—
——9 head	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
—Codilla	45	0	0	50	0	0	—
GALLS Alleppo blue	6	15	0	7	0	0	C.
——mixt	5	5	0	5	12	6	—
Geneva Holland	1	2	6	1	3	0	—
Glue For. dry thick lea.	3	5	0	3	6	0	—
——thin	3	0	0	3	0	0	—
HEMP Riga Rhine	105	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Out shot	100	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Pass	none			0	0	0	—
—Codilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
—Petersburg Clean	105	0	0	0	0	0	—
—Out shot	100	0	0	0	0	0	—
—Half Clean	102	0	0	0	0	0	—
—Codilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
—Italian	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Hides Raw West India	0	0	4	0	0	5	lb.
——Buenos Ayres	0	0	6	0	0	6½	—
——Brazil	0	0	4½	0	0	5	—
——Horse British	0	16	0	0	17	0	Hi
INDIGO.							
Spanish: Guatimala Flora	0	10	9	0	11	9	lb.
——Sobres	0	9	0	0	10	6	—
——Cortes	0	6	3	0	8	9	—
Carracca Flora	0	9	9	0	11	6	—
——Sobres	0	8	9	0	9	9	—
——Cortes	0	6	0	0	8	6	—
Brazil	0	3	0	0	4	6	—
New Orleans purp.	none			0	0	0	—
——copper & purp	none			0	0	0	—
East India: Blue	0	10	6	0	11	6	—
Purple	0	9	0	0	10	3	—
Copper and violet	0	6	3	0	9	0	—
Copper	0	3	9	0	8	6	—
Bourbon	none			0	0	0	—
IRON British in bars	18	0	0	0	0	0	T.
—— in pigs	9	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Old Sable	26	0	0	0	0	0	—
——New Sable	22	0	0	25	0	0	—
——Gurioffs	24	0	0	26	0	0	—
——Archangel	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Swedish	26	0	0	27	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
LEMONS repa.	5	0	0	0	0	0	ch
Liquorice Italian	11	0	0	12	0	0	C.
—— Spanish	9	15	0	10	15	0	—
Lead Pigs	31	0	0	0	0	0	F.
——Mill'd or Sheet	34	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Bars	32	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Shot No. 1 to 5	33	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— 6 to 9	32	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Litharge	34	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Red	30	0	0	0	0	0	—
——White	50	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Ore	22	0	0	0	0	0	—
MADDERS Dutch Cro.	7	10	0	8	10	0	—
——Ombro	4	15	0	7	0	0	—
——Gamène	0	60	0	0	90	0	—
——Mulls	0	15	0	0	50	0	—
——Roots	0	95	0	0	110	0	—
Mats Archangel	11	0	0	11	11	0	H.
OIL Lucca or Sallad	30	0	0	32	0	0	Jr.
——¼ chest	4	4	0	4	10	0	F.
——Olive Barbary	90	0	0	95	0	0	—
——Gallipoli	100	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Genoa	200	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Palm	3	18	0	0	0	0	C.
——Turpentine Eng.	9	10	0	9	15	0	—
——Foreign	8	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Rape English	44	0	0	0	0	0	F.
——Refined	40	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Linseed English	93	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Cod Newfound.	29	5	0	0	0	0	—
——Sperm.	99	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Head Matter	108	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Whale Greenland	28	15	0	0	0	0	—
——Brazil or S. Fish	37	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Pilchard	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Seal Brown	30	0	0	0	0	0	—
——White	32	0	0	0	0	0	—
Oranges Lisb. repa. best	4	10	0	5	0	0	ch
——St. Michael's	2	10	0	3	0	0	bx
Orchil. Weed Canary B.	none			0	0	0	T.
——Inferior	140	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Cape de Verde	90	0	0	0	0	0	—
PITCH American	0	12	6	0	13	6	C.
——Archangel	0	12	0	0	13	0	—
——Sweden	0	14	0	0	15	0	—
——British	0	11	0	0	11	6	—
PROVISIONS. Butter: Carlow 1st	none			0	0	0	—
Cork 1st	5	8	0	0	0	0	—
Waterford 1st	5	4	0	5	6	0	—
Holland	6	0	0	6	4	0	—
Friesland	5	12	0	0	0	0	—
Embden	4	10	0	4	16	0	—
York Best	3	0	0	3	3	0	Fi
Cumberland	2	18	0	3	0	0	—
Irish: Bacon new	3	5	0	3	7	0	C.
Beef India	7	15	0	8	5	0	Ti
Beef me. new	6	15	0	7	0	0	—
Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bl
Pork India	7	10	0	8	0	0	Ti
——new mess	4	15	0	4	17	6	Bl
Hams York	5	0	0	5	5	0	C.
—— Cumberland	4	16	0	5	0	0	—
—— Westphalia	4	4	0	4	10	0	—

		FROM £ s. d.	TO £ s. d.	per C.
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale Dealers Prices:	Currants	4 11 0	4 15 0	—
	Figs Faro	none	0 0 0	—
	——Turkey	5 0 0	0 0 0	—
	Plumbs French	none	0 0 0	—
	Prunes new	2 16 0	3 0 0	—
	Muscatels	9 0 0	9 7 0	—
	Bloom or Jar	6 10 0	7 0 0	—
	Sun or Solis new	5 10 0	5 14 0	—
	Belvedere	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
	Denia or Malaga	3 0 0	3 12 0	—
	Sultana	none	0 0 0	—
	Lipari new	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
	Smyrna Black	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
	——Red old	4 4 0	4 10 0	—
Rags Hambro' SPF		3 14 0	3 16 0	C.
——— FF		3 0 0	3 3 0	—
——— FX		2 2 0	2 4 0	—
———Italian fine		3 15 0	4 0 0	—
———Seconds		3 0 0	3 5 0	—
Rice Carolina (new)		2 5 0	2 8 0	—
——bonded		1 8 0	1 14 0	—
———East India		none	0 0 0	—
Rosin English Black		0 15 0	0 16 0	—
——— Yellow		0 17 0	0 0 0	—
Rum Jamaica		0 4 6	0 5 6	G.
——Leeward Island		0 4 0	0 4 6	—
SACCARUM Saturni		0 1 3	0 0 0	lb.
Safflower		6 10 0	7 0 0	C.
Saltpetre Ea. In. Rough		4 0 0	0 0 0	—
———British Refined		3 14 0	3 15 0	—
Smalts FFE		0 6 0	0 0 0	lb.
———FE		0 3 6	0 0 0	—
———OC		0 2 7	0 0 0	—
———MEB.		0 2 6	0 0 0	—
Shumack Faro		1 1 0	1 2 6	C.
———Malaga		1 1 0	1 2 6	—
———Oporto		none	0 0 0	—
———Sicily		1 2 0	1 3 6	—
———American		none	0 0 0	—
Skins undressed	Goat Turkey	1 5 0	2 15 0	D.
	—Mogadore	1 15 0	2 10 0	—
	Lamb Italian	6 15 0	7 10 0	—
	—— Spanish	6 0 0	6 10 0	—
	Kid Italian	6 0 0	7 10 0	120 sk.
	—— Spanish	6 0 0	9 0 0	—
	Seal Greenl.	0 2 11	0 0 0	sk.
	—So. Fishery	0 6 0	0 10 0	—
	Calf British	0 10 0	0 12 6	—
	—For. salted	0 0 6	0 0 11½	lb.
Silk Thrown 16 oz. Raw 16 oz. to a lb.	Bengal Skein	0 15 0	0 22 0	—
	——— Novis	0 23 0	0 40 0	—
	China 3 mos	none	0 0 0	—
	—— 6 mos	0 31 0	0 38 0	—
	Possombrone	0 63 0	0 0 0	—
	Friuli first	none	0 0 0	—
	—— second	none	0 0 0	—
	Milan	none	0 0 0	—
	Reggio	0 28 0	0 30 0	—
	Brutia	0 65 0	0 70 0	—
Silk Thrown 16 oz. to a lb.	Bergam	0 84 0	0 90 0	—
	Brescia	none	0 0 0	—
	Modena	none	0 0 0	—
	Piedm.	0 90 0	0 126 0	—
	Milan	none.	0 0 0	—

		FROM £ s. d.	TO £ s. d.	per
SPICES, Waterside Prices.	Spices Cinnamon	0 8 0	0 9 6	—
	——— Bonded	0 6 0	0 7 6	—
	——Cloves	0 8 0	0 8 9	—
	——— Bonded	0 3 9	0 4 2	—
	——Mace Long	2 10 0	2 12 6	—
	——— Bonded	2 1 0	2 4 0	—
	——Nutmegs	1 4 0	1 5 6	—
	——— Bonded	0 17 9	1 2 0	—
	—Ginger Barbadoes W.	4 2 0	4 4 0	—
	——— Jamaica Black	3 4 0	3 5 0	—
	——— White	6 5 0	8 10 0	—
	——— East India	3 10 0	4 0 0	—
	——Pepper	0 2 6	0 0 0	—
	———Light	0 2 4	0 0 0	—
	———White	0 3 10	0 0 0	—
	———Dust	0 6 0	0 7 0	—
	———Long Long	7 10 0	8 0 0	—
	—Pimento or Jam. Pep.	0 1	0 1 7	—
Spirits Malt		0 0 0	0 0 0	—
STAVES, Memel Ham & Stet. Dantzic Quebec Amer.	Barrel	uncertain	0 0 0	—
	Hogshead		0 0 0	—
	Pipe		0 0 0	—
	Parrel Single		0 0 0	—
	HogsheadSingle		0 0 0	—
	Pipe Single		0 0 0	—
	Brack Hhd.		0 0 0	—
	———Pipe		0 0 0	—
	Crown Hhd.		0 0 0	—
	———Pipe		0 0 0	—
	Barrel		0 0 0	—
	Long Head		0 0 0	—
	Short Head		0 0 0	—
	Pipe		0 0 0	—
	Barrel		0 0 0	—
	Brack Pipe 1		0 0 0	—
	——— 2		0 0 0	—
SUGAR, Waterside Prices.	Antigua	0 60 0	0 73 0	—
	Barba. Clayed 3d	0 68 0	0 73 0	—
	——— 2d	0 78 0	0 83 0	—
	———1s	0 83 0	0 92 0	—
	Muscu. or brown	0 60 0	0 72 0	—
	Dom. Nev. & Tor.	0 60 0	0 68 0	—
	Grenada Muscov.	0 59 0	0 65 0	—
	Jamaica brown	0 60 0	0 62 0	—
	——— middling	0 64 0	0 66 0	—
	——— good	0 68 0	0 72 0	—
	——— fine	0 76 0	0 81 0	—
	St Kitts & Monts.	0 61 0	0 75 0	—
	Tabago & St Vin.	0 60 0	0 71 0	—
	Surinam & Dem.	0 59 0	0 66 0	—
	St. Trenedad	0 60 0	0 68 0	—
	East India	0 58 0	0 84 0	—
Sugar Bakers Prices.	Ground tips	0 62 0	0 65 0	—
	——— middles	0 64 0	0 68 0	—
	——— Faces	0 71 0	0 84 0	—
	Lumps very Bro.	0 90 0	0 91 0	—
	———Better	0 95 0	0 94 0	—
	———Middling	0 95 0	0 96 0	—
	———Best	0 97 0	0 98 0	—
	Sing. Loa. Brown	0 96 0	0 97 0	—
	———Middling	0 99 0	0 102 0	—
	———Best	0 104 0	0 109 0	—
	Powder Loaves	0 101 0	0 119 0	—
	Molasses	0 31 0	0 0 0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
TALLOW Town Melt.	4	4	0	0	0	0	C.
—— Russian Yellow	uncert.			0	0	0	
—— White				0	0	0	
—— Soap				0	0	0	
Rough Fat aver. of 3m.	0	5	1	0	0	0	St
TAR Carolina	uncert.			0	0	0	Bl
—Virginia				0	0	0	
—Archangel	2	3	0	0	0	0	
—Stockholm	2	4	0	2	5	0	
TEA by the Package without Duty or Excise.							
—Bohea Common	0	1	6	0	1	10	lb.
——Middling	0	1	11	0	2	3	
—Congou Common	0	3	2	0	3	4	
——Best	0	3	5	0	3	8	
—Campor Common	0	3	4	0	0	0	
——Best	0	3	5	0	3	8	
—Pekoe	0	4	4	0	5	6	
—Twankey Com.	0	3	5	0	3	6	
——Best	0	3	7	0	3	9	
—Hyson Skin Com.	0	3	6	0	3	8	
——Fine	0	3	9	0	4	0	
—Hyson Common	0	4	6	0	4	8	
——Middling	0	4	9	0	5	0	
——Fine	0	5	1	0	5	9	
—Gunpowder	0	6	6	0	8	6	
TIN in bars on board	6	2	0	0	0	0	C.
—In Blocks do.	6	3	0	0	0	0	
—Grain in blocks —on Shore	8	0	0	8	8	0	
TIMBER. American Deals. Dantz 3inby40 ft	1	12	0	0	0	0	each
——2½——36	0	0	0	0	0	0	per C. red.
——2——30	none at			market			
Archangel	32	0	0	0	0	0	
Petersburg	35	0	0	0	0	0	
Narva Yellow	20	0	0	20	10	0	
——White	18	0	0	18	10	0	
Dantzick Fir	10	10	0	0	0	0	
Memel Fir	10	10	0	0	0	0	
Riga Fir	10	10	0	0	0	0	
Oak Board	none.			0	0	0	
Pine Boards				0	0	0	
Timber				0	0	0	
Tobacco boniled Maryland fi.	0	1	0	0	1	3	lb.
Good Colour	0	0	10	0	0	11½	
——Middling do.	0	0	9	0	0	10	
——Brown or Ord.	0	0	8	0	0	8½	
——Virginia fine	0	1	1	0	1	2	

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per lb.
——Middling	0	0	10	0	1	0	
——Ordinary	0	0	8	0	0	9½	
——Rappahanock	0	0	8	0	0	11	
——Carolina	0	0	8	0	0	11	
——Georgia	0	0	8	0	0	11	
——Strip leaf	0	1	1	0	1	4	
——Turkey	0	1	2	0	1	4	
Tortoishell	0	17	6	1	4	0	C.
Turpentine American	0	42	0	0	0	0	T.
Valonia	30	0	0	0	0	0	lb.
Vermillion Dutch	0	4	6	0	5	0	
——China	0	0	0	0	0	0	C.
WAX Bees English	17	10	0	18	0	0	
——American	16	10	0	17	10	0	
——African	10	15	0	13	10	0	
——Dantzig & Ham.	17	10	0	17	17	0	
——Hambro' white	0	3	6	0	3	10	lb.
Greenland Whalefins	28	0	0	30	0	0	
South Fishery do.	12	0	0	15	0	0	
WINE Dealers Prices of Red Port	90	0	0	96	0	0	P.
——Old	100	0	0	0	0	0	
Sherry	92	0	0	100	0	0	Bt
Lisbon	87	0	0	90	0	0	P.
Vidonia	75	0	0	78	0	0	
Bucellas	95	0	0	0	0	0	
Mount. Old	75	0	0	80	0	0	Bt
Madeira Old	80	0	0	120	0	0	P.
Claret	70	0	0	90	0	0	H.
Rhenish	0	0	0	0	0	0	A.
Wood Box American	0	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Turkey	16	0	0	23	0	0	
——Cedar Carolina	0	0	6½	0	0	9	Ft
——Jamaica	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Lignum Vitæ Jamaica	20	0	0	25	0	0	T.
——Providence	14	0	0	21	0	0	
——Mahogany Hispa.	0	1	8	0	2	4	Ft
——Honduras	0	1	3	0	1	6	
——Providence	0	1	0	0	1	4	
Wool Beav. RuffingBest	0	69	0	0	0	0	lb.
——Wooms Brown	0	63	0	0	0	0	
——Inferior	0	55	0	0	0	0	
——Best White	0	57	0	0	0	0	
——Inferior	0	52	0	0	0	0	
——White Stage	0	46	0	0	0	0	
——Coat Seasoned	0	40	0	0	0	0	
——Old	uncert.			0	0	0	
—Cony English	0	17	6	0	0	0	
—Goats Aleppo	uncer			0	0	0	
——Smyrna	0	4	6	0	5	9	
—Vigonia Red	0	11	0	0	14	0	
——Pale	0	4	6	0	5	0	
Yarn Mohair Smyrna	0	4	6	0	9	0	

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, JULY, 1808.—Grand Total, 903.

	Of the line.	50 to 64.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-bgs.	Total.
In Commission	154	25	174	229	218	800
Building	50	—	—	—	—	50
In Ordinary	53	—	—	—	—	53

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th of JUNE, to 20th of JULY, 1808.

		Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol Short Anns.	5 per Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3½ d. Exchequer Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
																					£ s. d.			
June	21	—	68⅝	—	84½	—	—	18⅞	—	—	3¼ ¼p					par 1p	—	—	—	3 6 p		69⅛	—	
	22	—	68⅜	—	84⅜	—	—	18⅝	—	—	2⅝ ¼p	67⅛				1p 1d	—	—	—	3 7 p		69⅛	—	96⅛
	23	—	68⅛	—	83⅞	—	—	18⅛	—	—	2 1¼p		7⅝	—	—	par 1d	—	—	—	7 9 5 p		69⅛	—	
	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
	25	—	68	—	83⅞	—	—	18⅝	—	—	2 p	67	—	—	—	par 1p	—	—	—	3 6 p		69⅛	—	96⅛
	27	—	68⅛	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅛	—	—	2⅛ ¼p		—	—	—	par 1p	68	—	—	3 6 p		69⅞	—	
	28	240½	68⅛	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅝	—	—	2⅛ ¼p	67⅛	—	—	—	par	—	—	—	3 6 p		69⅛	—	
	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
	30	—	68⅛	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅛	—	—	2⅛ p	66⅞	7 11/16	182¼	—	1 2d	—	—	—	6 1 2 p	21 10 0	69⅛	—	
July	1	241	68⅛	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅛	—	—	2⅛ p	67⅛				3 2d	—	—	—	par	21 10 0	70	—	
	2	—	69	—	85	—	—	18⅞	—	—	3⅛ ¼p		7 11/16			3 1d	—	—	—	1 4 p	21 10 0	70⅛	—	
	4	—	69⅛	—	85	—	—	18⅞	—	—	3⅛ ¼p					2d	—	—	—	2 5 p	21 10 0	70⅛	—	
	5	—	69	—	85	—	—	18⅞	—	—	3⅛ p	68	—	—	—	2 dp	—	—	—	2 5 p	22 6 0	70⅛	—	
	6	—	69⅛	68⅛	85⅛	—	98⅛	18⅞	—	—	3⅛ p	67⅞	—	—	—	2 6p	—	—	—	2 6 p	22 6 0	70⅛	—	
	7	243	69⅛	68⅛	85⅛	—	98⅛	18⅞	—	—	3⅛ p		—	—	—	4 6p	—	—	—	4 6 p	22 6 0	70⅛	—	
	8	242½	69⅛	68⅛	85⅛	—	99⅛	—	—	—	3⅛ p		—	—	—	5 6p	—	—	—	5 6 p	22 6 0	70⅛	—	98⅛
	9	—	69⅛	68⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	3⅛ p		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11	—	69⅛	68⅛	86	—	99⅛	18⅞	—	—	3⅛ p		—	186¼	—	4 5p	—	—	—	5 7 p	22 6 0	70⅛	—	
	12	243½	69⅛	68⅛	85⅛	—	99⅛	18⅞	—	—	3⅛ p		—	—	—	4 5p	—	—	—	6 8 p	22 6 0	70⅛	—	
	13	—	69⅛	68⅛	85⅛	—	90⅛	18⅞	—	—	3 2⅛p	68⅛	7⅛	—	—	4p	—	—	—	6 8 p	22 6 0	70⅛	—	
	14	—	69⅛	68⅛	85⅞	—	99⅛	19	—	—	3⅛ p	68⅛	7⅛	186¼	—	4 5p	—	—	—	6 8 p	22 6 0	70⅛	—	
	15	—	69⅛	68⅛	85⅞	—	99⅛	19	—	—	3⅛ p	68⅛	—	—	—	4 5p	—	—	—	4 7 p	—	70⅛	—	
	16	—	69⅛	68⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	3⅛ p		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	18	—	69⅛	68⅛	85⅞	—	99⅛	19⅛	—	—	3⅛ p		7⅛	—	—	4 5p	—	—	—	4 7 p		70⅛	—	
	19	243½	69⅛	68⅛	85⅛	—	99⅛	19⅛	—	—		68⅛	7⅛	185¼	—	5p	—	—	—	5 7 p		70⅛	—	
	20	243½	69⅛	68⅛	85⅛	—	99⅛	19⅛	—	—	3 p		7⅛	—	—	5 6 4p	—	—	—	7 4 5 p		70⅛	—	

Isaac Vale, Stock-Broker, 72, Bishopsgate Without.